

Work on heart-lung transplants

Mr John Wallwork, a consultant thoracic surgeon at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, is carrying out preliminary research with animals which may in time make it possible for his team to do a combined heart-lung transplant on human patients.

Murder riddle of drug dealer

Scotland Yard murder squad detectives are flying to Italy later this month in search of clues to the death of Mr Sergio Vaccari, aged 45, a wealthy London cocaine dealer.

Briton accused over death

James Whiteley aged 36, a British businessman, is flying to West Germany to face a manslaughter charge which carries a five-year term if he is convicted.

Public support over park

Public support for the acquisition by the National Trust of the Studley Royal country park and Fountains Abbey in North Yorkshire, is mounting after the instruction by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that private enterprise bids should be considered by the county council.

No news of yacht

Concern was growing yesterday for Mr Wayne Dickinson, aged 38 the American computer technician who set out two months ago to sail to England in a nine-foot yacht God's Tear.

ym names aide

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, has appointed Mr Mlin Moynihan, aged 26, chief executive of Ridgeways, as his part-time political assistant.

Resignations from NUR lead to fears of closed shop confrontation

Officials of the National Union of Railwaymen are to hold talks with British Rail soon over the growing number of union members resigning on being disciplined, which could lead to a closed shop confrontation. The numbers involved are small - about a hundred are thought to have resigned from the NUR, which has a total membership of more than 160,000 - but the union is expected to press for implementation of its closed shop agreement with British Rail, which could lead to the men losing their jobs.

Security policy queried again

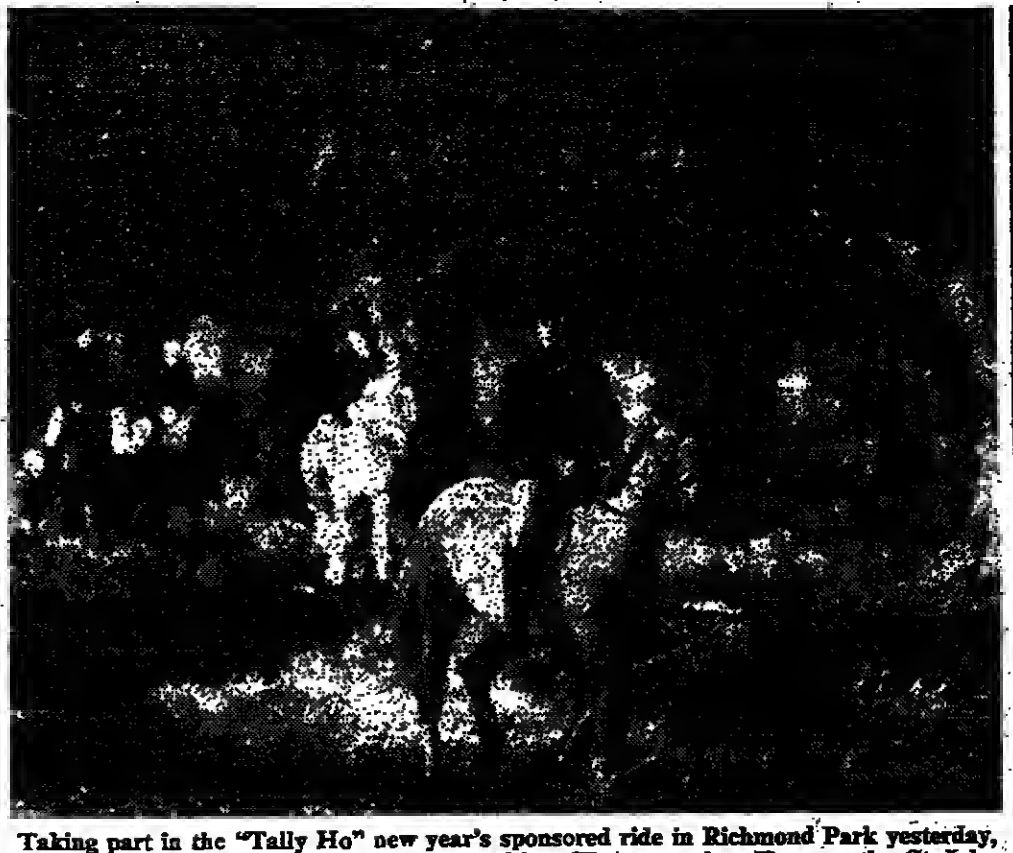
New assurances by the Government and the police in Northern Ireland that there is no new "shoot to kill" policy far suspected terrorists in the province were rejected yesterday by Mr Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Israel and Russia in chess lead

At the end of round four in the ICL Grandmaster chess tournament in Hastings, the lead was shared by the Israeli master, Yaacov Murei, and the Soviet grandmaster, Rafael Vaganian, three points ahead of the British grandmaster, Jonathan Mestel, who has two and a half points and one postponed game.

Dawn television starts in a fortnight The jingles of battle at breakfast time

In a fortnight's time Britain will wake up to a chirpy signature tune and the friendly features of Frank Bough welcoming anyone with the will and the curiosity to switch on to Breakfast Time, the BBC's opening slot in the battle to lure viewers to dawn television. Two weeks after that, on February 1 and 30 minutes earlier at 6 am, TV-AM, the BBC's commercial competitor, take to the air with a similar informal mixture of news, views, weather forecasts, gardening hints and medical advice; but perhaps with rather bigger stars.



Taking part in the "Tally Ho" new year's sponsored ride in Richmond Park yesterday, horses and riders enjoyed the winter sunshine. The proceeds will go to the St John Ambulance Service and Friends of the Elderly (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Court vigil after 'peace women' held

A group of 20 women were continuing a vigil last night outside Newbury Magistrates' Court in Berkshire, in protest at the holding and arrest of 44 of their friends from the Greenham Common peace camp.

Keys mediation leads to Times agreement

The dispute which prevented publication of right issues of The Times during the past two weeks was settled on Friday after the intervention of Mr William Keys, chairman of the TUC printing industries committee and leader of Sogat 82.

Redundancy offer

The British Printing and Communications Corporation, which has announced the closure of its Odhams printing plant in Watford, is promising to soften the blow for 1,300 workers who will lose their jobs by offering redundancy payments of up to £30,000 a person.

10,000 jobs plan for offenders

Jobs for which more than 10,000 offenders would be paid £60 a week are being planned by the Government to prevent crime being caused by unemployment. Funded by the Manpower Services Commission and the Home Office, the scheme, which is expected to cost more than £35m a year, is part of a strategy to tackle the causes of crime, threatening to overwhelm the criminal justice system.

Anti-nuclear farmers

A group of farmers and countryside lovers in Devon have started an organization to gather information and warn the public of the potentially disastrous impact on agriculture of a nuclear war or accident.

Private link

Plans to extend the private Bluebell Railway, in Sussex, from Horsted Keynes to East Grinstead, to link with main line services to London have been put in the Department of Transport.

Tory attack

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her senior ministers will open a new offensive today to counter the arguments of the unilateralists, when many Tory MPs believe, have been allowed to make too much of the running in recent months (a Staff Reporter writes).

Private school takeover 'would cost £1,000m'

A state takeover of Britain's 2,550 private schools would cost £1,000m and £2,000m, plus another £500m in annual running costs, an independent report said yesterday. Yet although more than £1,000m is spent annually on private education in the United Kingdom, three times the amount on private health treatment, it is not an area of real growth.

Science report

Sewage as carrier of tomato virus

A virus that causes widespread diseases of tomatoes and other crops may be carried by humans and spread through sewage. That is the conclusion of four British scientists who have shown that the tomato bushy stunt virus can survive passage through the human digestive system.

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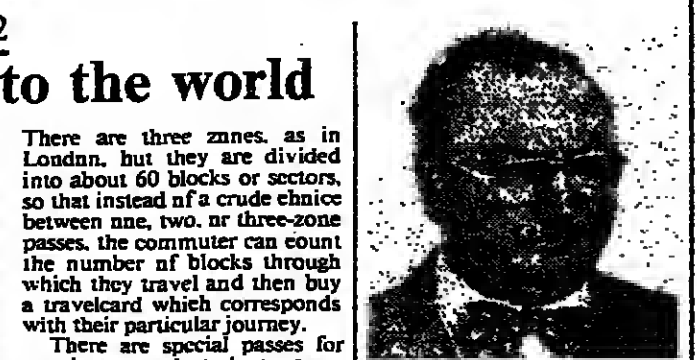
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London Transport: 2

Hamburg sets example to the world

Hamburg, with its population of 2,500,000, has become a place of pilgrimage for those concerned with transport. Its public transport system is quiet, reliable, clean, and quick. It is remarkably well equipped, with easy interchange between bus, train and tram.



From a fictional bar to real one

Fred Feast, the actor who plays Fred Gees, the cellarman of The Rover's Return in Coronation Street, has taken over a real public house in partnership. Mr Feast, aged 52, who has played the role for 10 years, has taken the tenancy of The Steam Engine Tavern, in Manchester, in an area very like that of the serial.

Private school takeover 'would cost £1,000m'

A state takeover of Britain's 2,550 private schools would cost £1,000m and £2,000m, plus another £500m in annual running costs, an independent report said yesterday.

Franks leads to shake-up over secrets

Continued from page 1 Committee, chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the JIC has been criticized for insufficiently emphasizing warning signs from the South Atlantic in February and March last year.

Teachers call for tougher policy to combat violence in classroom

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Parents and children should be prosecuted for assaulting teachers, Britain's third biggest teachers' union, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association, said in a policy statement published yesterday.

Although the union, which has 90,000 members, says it is impossible to estimate the number of teachers assaulted each year, it claims that the number reported to its headquarters has increased.

"It is our impression that physical attacks on teachers must now be considered as a distinct occupational risk."

The association, calling for more support from education authorities for teachers who face physical and verbal abuse every day, lists some cases which, it claims, are not untypical. They include a London teacher attacked by a boy aged 14 who was 6ft tall. "The boy had Mr J's head trapped between his legs and deliberately took one of his fingers, twisting it until it broke with an audible crack."

Mrs K, a teacher in a West Country school who was four months pregnant, asked a girl to pick up some litter. The girl swore at and then attacked Mrs K, who was bruised, suffered shock, and had to remain at home the next day.

Mr M rebuked a boy of 13 at a large Midlands comprehensive school for making a "V" sign at a woman teacher. The boy's mother demanded to see Mr M and started shouting, and while Mr M was trying to persuade her to go to his office the boy's elder brother hit the teacher three or four times with a pick-axe handle. Meanwhile, the mother was trying to claw the teacher's face.

The union, which insures its members against serious assault, says teachers get poor support from education authorities.

"When pupils commit assaults, head teachers, governing bodies and local education authorities are too frequently reluctant to take positive action," the document says. It was also very difficult to get the police involved.

The document says that councils should gather information about assaults on teachers, head teachers should notify the police after an assault, and the assailant should be removed from school or the teacher concerned should not be required to teach him or her.



Old-fashioned fun: The smile on the face of Rachael Duncan, aged 10, from Sunderland, shows that the toys of yesterday can provoke as much fun as the modern, computerized kind. The toy giving her so much amusement is a clockwork "bone shaker", part of a collection of historical toys displayed last week by Mr Frank Thompson (in background) at the London Transport Museum, in Covent Garden, London. (Photograph: Jonathan Player)

Epidemic of whooping cough past its peak

By Richard Evans

Last year's whooping cough epidemic, which claimed the lives of 14 young children, was almost certainly the worst on record since a national vaccination scheme was introduced in 1958.

By the middle of December 64,094 cases had been reported, and with new cases still mounting at more than 1,000 a week the 1978 record of 65,956 is expected to be broken.

The outbreak, which began in the autumn of 1981, reached its peak in the first week of September, when 3,317 new cases were reported. More than 1,000 were recorded during most weeks of 1982. That compares with a normal average of 200 to 300 cases a week and a total of about 20,000 for 1981.

The death toll of 14 in 1982, mainly involving babies under 12 months old, is the highest for more than a decade. In 1981 there were five fatalities. The Department of Health said that the latest statistics indicated that the epidemic was subsiding and should end by next spring.

Whooping cough is an acute bacterial disease which normally lasts for about two weeks. The symptoms include severe coughing accompanied by vomiting and it can cause severe lung and brain damage.

Health officials blame last year's outbreak on the sharp drop in the number of parents having their children immunized against whooping cough because of the vaccine's link with brain damage.

A £200,000 publicity campaign launched by the Government at the height of the epidemic led to an increase in vaccination, the Department of Health said.

The department says the risk of an unvaccinated child contracting the disease is between one in 16 and one in 30, and the risk of a child dying is one in 3,000.

Papers reveal an earlier action The other invasion scare

By Peter Hennessy

Secret files declassified by the Government tomorrow under the 30-year rule show that Sir Winston Churchill had his own Falklands crisis in 1952. Fearful that the Argentine dictator, President Juan Peron, was preparing to invade the islands, the Prime Minister ordered the dispatch of 30 Royal Marines

and a Royal Navy frigate to the South Atlantic "secretly and at once".

Though much remains an official secret, details of Churchill's action, 30 years before Mrs Margaret Thatcher sent the 1982 Falklands task force, can be pieced together from fragments released at the Public Record Office in Chiefs of Staff and Foreign Office papers.

Sir Winston's Falklands initiative was one of the best kept secrets of the 1950s. The Cabinet was not informed. The Prime Minister made his move despite intelligence reports from Buenos Aires that Argentina was not intent on offensive action.

The story begins in February, 1951, when Mr Attlee's Labour Government was still in office. Sir Winston returned to power in October that year.

Thereafter Churchill's Falklands crisis melted away. Lord Hennessy, Head of Chancery in the Buenos Aires Embassy in 1952, recalled yesterday: "If anything was going to happen about the Falklands it was going to be done later."

"They had to do other things internally first - Evita's eyes and his eyes were on that, securing power. If there were a few bits of kudos going at no cost, then they might assert themselves."

But Peron's failure to go further has puzzled at least one Foreign Office man.

Mr Robert Cecil, head of the office's American Department in 1952, said yesterday: "It has occurred to me since last summer how peculiar it is that this jumped-up chap, Galtieri, should have done what he did when Juan Peron, the most powerful dictator in South America, with both the Army and the trade unions behind him, did not dare to."

Tomorrow, Macmillan's housing drive that strained the economy.

'Humanity and tact' call in rape inquiries

By David Nicholson-Lord

Police investigating rape cases must treat complainants with tact and sympathy, according to new Home Office guidelines which will be issued to forces in the next few weeks.

But Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday ruled out mandatory minimum sentences for rape and emphasized the responsibility of police to establish if an alleged victim whether a rape prosecution would stand up to cross-examination.

"Of course, this has to be done with humanity and tact", he added during an interview on BBC Radio's *The World This Weekend*.

The guidelines, described by the Home Office as comprehensive, deal with matters such as medical examinations, the use of women police officers and the attitude and approach of officers during questioning.

Police tactics in investigating rape cases were strongly criticized after a television programme early last year showed an aggressive interrogation of a complainant by Thames Valley police.

Lord Hailsham yesterday described this as "not necessarily typical" and added: "Before (police) bring a prosecution for what is really a horrible offence you have to be reasonably sure that there is a case which will stand up to cross-examination."

He also described current policy on rape sentencing as "exceptional severity" and said he did not support the idea of holding proceedings *in camera*.

In formulating the new guidelines, ministers have gone some way to accepting the arguments of some critics that an apparently unfriendly response by investigating officers deters many victims from reporting the crime to police.

The latest in a series of controversial rape cases came last month when a man aged 26 spent less than three months in custody after twice raping a girl aged six.

Bringing the 'Met' into line with Britain

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Recommendations to bring the Metropolitan Police closer to the Home Office to regulate other British police forces are expected to be proposed by Sir Kenneth Newman, the new commissioner of the London force, within weeks.

According to a senior police source, Sir Kenneth is considering closer links between the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office Inspectors of Constabulary. At the same time he is considering improvements in the system used by the London force to carry out internal inspections.

For the moment there is no intention of inviting the Home Office Inspectorate into London, but Sir Kenneth's proposals may go some way to allaying criticism that the Metropolitan Police remains exempt from the national inspection system and is allowed to regulate itself without a police authority other than the Home Office.

The recommendations will be made in a report on the current state of the Metropolitan Police and the need for improvements which is being prepared by Sir Kenneth for Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The report was ordered in

Father of nurse to fight seat

The father of Nurse Helen Smith has announced that he will stand for Parliament as an independent candidate in the next general election.

Mr Ronald Smith, a former policeman, has spent the last three and a half years fighting to gain information which would shed new light on his daughter's death in Saudi Arabia.

"I plan to use the experience I gained to help other people fighting bureaucracy," he said. Mr Smith, aged 55, who lives in Guiseley, West Yorkshire, will contest his home constituency of Pudsey. He polled more votes than the Prince of Wales in a BBC Men of the Year poll and has been promised financial backing for his election campaign by a group of lecturers at Bradford University.

Organ alert

Mr Theo Saunders, the organist at St Michael's Church, Exeter, alerted police to an attempted break-in at the church on Saturday night by playing some Bach. He had called at the church to return some books. Neighbours called the police. Two men were being questioned later.

Last flight

A piece of concrete, dislodged from a bridge after a starling flew against a high voltage cable over the main Crewe to Liverpool railway line, was removed from the track by the police after a Cheshire farmer reported the explosion.

PC back on duty

Police Constable John Meardon, who was suspended after a false distress flare sent the Penlee lifeboat out for two hours in rough seas, has returned to duty. Meardon said yesterday: "I did not do it, but everybody thinks I did."

Microlight Africa flight

By Ronald Fax

Mr Philip Berent's "great adventure" to Zimbabwe is to take off soon despite the odds. Mr Berent, aged 23, an economic graduate and recently qualified pilot, plans to fly a British made Pathfinder microlight aircraft from Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Harare (formerly Salisbury), setting a new distance record for these small aircraft.

He will be pursued along the ground by a Stonefield truck, the Scottish built rough terrain vehicle, with a support crew and spare parts on board.

Mr Berent, who is seized with

PC back on duty

Political clearance for the 11,000-mile flight has been given, he says, for almost the entire route. He will make hops of about 300 miles a day using radio navigation and "pure map reading".

He will be in radio contact with the truck, driven by his uncle, who is a mechanic.

ERNIE'S JACKPOTS 1982

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
£250,000 17WP 323484 Suffolk	£250,000 14KP 102872 Surrey	£250,000 17ZN 301884 Fife	£250,000 4XB 896782 London (Tower Hamlets)	£250,000 7BF 133163 Warwickshire
£100,000 7MP 337740 Hertfordshire 31T 349354 Leicestershire 16AZ 700642 Nottinghamshire 18ZS 261489 Dorset 3VW 745393 London (Camden)	£100,000 4YB 469235 Cheshire 12AN 117435 Cleveland 2HN 397201 Essex 10WZ 958259 London (Haringey)	£100,000 18ZZ 512661 London (Southwark) 25RP 262683 Chwyd 16WW 897161 West Sussex 10WP 879146 West Yorkshire	£100,000 18ZP 681751 West Midlands 15XF 376327 Angus 1NL 836817 Fife 16AK 352078 Kent	£100,000 SIF 770225 Dunbartonshire 4FT 170944 Bristol 5BL 431824 London (Southwark) 3KP 170090 Lincolnshire 25ZB 460902 Sussex
£50,000 13VL 647350 Chwyd 6EB 947477 Blackpool XT 345328 Hertfordshire 7AN 495431 South	£50,000 13ZT 814308 Surrey 15VS 450647 Cambridge 5MZ 854369 West Midlands 8XS 695081 Norfolk	£50,000 1ET 881395 Cheshire 14ZW 430636 Cornwall 7BN 509830 Wiltshire 8BF 599397 Northampton	£50,000 1XL 010116 Luton 13AT 405878 Southampton 12AF 439848 North Yorkshire 11WS 497823 London (Hounslow)	£50,000 17RZ 120930 London (Merton) 4EL 930359 Co Durham 1XW 993113 Richmond upon Thames 11AL 346098 Dorset 7EZ 434303 Sheffield
£25,000 19WZ 216021 Cheshire 6LP 085702 London (Wandsworth)	£25,000 2HF 290308 London (Enfield) 1TL 077450 Northumberland 9QW 929654 Surrey 11LK 322557 London (Haringey)	£25,000 2HF 290308 London (Enfield) 1TL 077450 Northumberland 9QW 929654 Surrey 11LK 322557 London (Haringey)	£25,000 1WP 713209 Kent 12WT 252265 Swansea 11YS 268862 Essex 9RP 696062 Lincolnshire	£25,000 6RK 610006 Edinburgh 17VN 640412 Portsmouth 818 369873 Dorset 11KK 776055 Lancashire 12RF 410665 Berkshire
£25,000 13RL 785216 Kent 15KK 530272 London (Camden)	£25,000 23RL 942018 Belfast	£25,000 9WV 256543 South Yorkshire	£25,000 3AS 837398 Edinburgh	£25,000 13KT 913599 South Yorkshire
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£25,000 8AN 72431 Norfolk 10AT 853237 Walsall 10KT 992411 Somerset 22VB 778581 Coventry	£25,000 6WS 261374 Lincolnshire 6YP 093419 West Sussex	£25,000 21VF 691006 Buckinghamshire 16ZW 038257 Manchester 24VN 400438 South Yorkshire 6LK 721990 Tyne and Wear	£25,000 6MS 719687 London (Hackney) 22VP 524975 South Yorkshire	£25,000 1ML 968127 Surrey QZ 299602 Hertfordshire 13XN 407924 Manchester 25VK 462024 Liverpool 15ZW 398809 Lancashire
£250,000 15TW 068202 Cambridge	£250,000 12YV 679119 Cheshire 23RK 588637 Hampshire EL 054277 London (Middlesex) 14YP 107678 Suffolk	£250,000 10PW 943642 Ayrshire	£250,000 12YV 679119 Cheshire 23RK 588637 Hampshire EL 054277 London (Middlesex) 14YP 107678 Suffolk	£250,000 12YV 679119 Cheshire 23RK 588637 Hampshire EL 054277 London (Middlesex) 14YP 107678 Suffolk
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In addition there were 1,221,022 prizes worth from £50 to £10,000. The total value of the pay-out to Premium Bond holders in 1982 was £103,388,450. Good luck for 1983 from ERNIE.



PREMIUM BONDS

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PARLIAMENT December 20-23 1982

Thatcher clashes with Foot over Andropov disarmament proposals

DISARMAMENT

In clashes in the Commons with Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, said at a question time on December 23 that she was satisfied that the Labour Party preferred a disarmament option where the Soviet Union had many intermediate range nuclear missiles and Britain had none.

government had not said a single word in favour of these talks before President Reagan himself was even asked to come forward in favour of them. We were in favour of them all along.

Mr Foot: We are concerned to have the best defence we can have without blowing the world to pieces. Has she had a chance to reconsider the reply she made to the House on Tuesday 12 December 21? Or Mr Andropov's proposals? She said she had not had time to read the full proposals. She made a most peremptory and slapdash reply to a matter of major importance.

Mr Foot: We are concerned to have the best defence we can have without blowing the world to pieces. Has she had a chance to reconsider the reply she made to the House on Tuesday 12 December 21? Or Mr Andropov's proposals? She said she had not had time to read the full proposals. She made a most peremptory and slapdash reply to a matter of major importance.

Mrs Thatcher: The Foreign Office takes precisely the same view as the Foreign Secretary and I take. It is perfectly straightforward and simple. The Soviet Union has been offered a zero option, no intermediate range nuclear missiles. That is by far the best for the Soviet Union and ourselves.

Mr Foot: What she has said does not at all agree with what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (December 22). He attempted to treat the matter seriously. Many others in Europe have responded seriously, for example the Foreign Minister in West Germany.

For those who have nuclear weapons, and for peace everywhere, that is the option we should go for. I am utterly mystified that members of the Opposition prefer to have an option where we have none and the Soviet Union still has many.

Mr Foot: What she has said does not at all agree with what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (December 22). He attempted to treat the matter seriously. Many others in Europe have responded seriously, for example the Foreign Minister in West Germany.

What we are asking her to do is to match up with her Foreign Office and recognize that 1983 could be the most dangerous year in the history of the nuclear arms race. We want the British Government to do something constructive.

Mr Foot: What she has said does not at all agree with what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (December 22). He attempted to treat the matter seriously. Many others in Europe have responded seriously, for example the Foreign Minister in West Germany.

Mrs Thatcher: The danger will not be reduced by Mr Andropov's proposals, but by having no nuclear weapons of an intermediate range. He is prepared to have one on the Soviet side. I do not want any. I want a zero option on both sides.

Mr Foot: What she has said does not at all agree with what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (December 22). He attempted to treat the matter seriously. Many others in Europe have responded seriously, for example the Foreign Minister in West Germany.

If he wants the official Foreign Office briefing, let me give it to him: "Continuing to have one on the Soviet side. I do not want any. I want a zero option on both sides."

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sides to negotiate an arrangement which is verifiable and balanced, and arms are to be reduced on both sides in an even handed way, then they will have to review the decision we took.

● The offer by Mr Andropov, the Soviet Premier, for a reduction in nuclear weapons was bogus Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said in the House of Lords on December 22.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Berks, Heath, C): Mr Andropov's proposals come close to inviting Britain to trade an apple for an orange. He would like to see the unilateral disarmament when Mr Andropov himself has ruled out such an absurd position for his own country.

Answering Earl Alexander of Tunis, (C), on current East-West disarmament negotiations, Lord Belstead said: "The British Government's view that unilateral or one-sided disarmament would be naive in the extreme. The route to successful arms control is through multilateral negotiations, the objective of which is to preserve or, if possible, enhance our security through balanced and verifiable reduction of armaments on both sides."

Mr Pym: We have always rejected the notion of unilateral disarmament precisely because it would throw away our defence and bring arms control no nearer.

To this end, we support the talks in Vienna and the negotiations in Geneva in intermediate range strategic nuclear weapons at which the Government do more to persuade radical cuts in weapons. We would like to see the Soviet Union respond constructively to these proposals.

Mr Healey: Many of us welcome Mr Pym's recognition that Mr Andropov's proposals were a step forward on them, a welcome contrast to the total rejection of the proposals by President Reagan (Lab cheers) which many of us deeply deplore.

Lord Brockway (Lab): Is it not the case that Andropov yesterday offered to reduce by more than two-thirds medium range missiles in Europe and does this not follow the offer to cut SS20s, to withdraw missiles from central Europe, and proposals that nuclear missiles should not be used first?

Mr Pym: I said yesterday that if Mr Andropov's suggestion meant that, in principle, the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce the SS20s, that would seem to be a small step in the right direction. On my readiness to negotiate, I made clear in last week's debate that these were ideas that I would be floating. They were not intended to be a fait accompli. Mr Andropov spoke publicly of them yesterday.

Lord Belstead: I agree with that assessment. Provided we remain firm in the intention we have stated, that is the way most likely to get arms control agreement which is both balanced and verifiable.

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Walker to protect UK fishing rights

FISHERIES

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced on December 22 that he had issued orders effective from January 1 to enable Britain legally to defend its fishing stocks if Denmark attempted to fish up British's shores. This followed the failure on December 21 of the Council of Fisheries Ministers to get a unanimous agreement on a revised common fisheries policy.

Reporting on the meeting, held in Brussels, Mr Walker said: "The nine member states were agreed on a package of measures for a revised common fisheries policy. No changes to this package were proposed or discussed."

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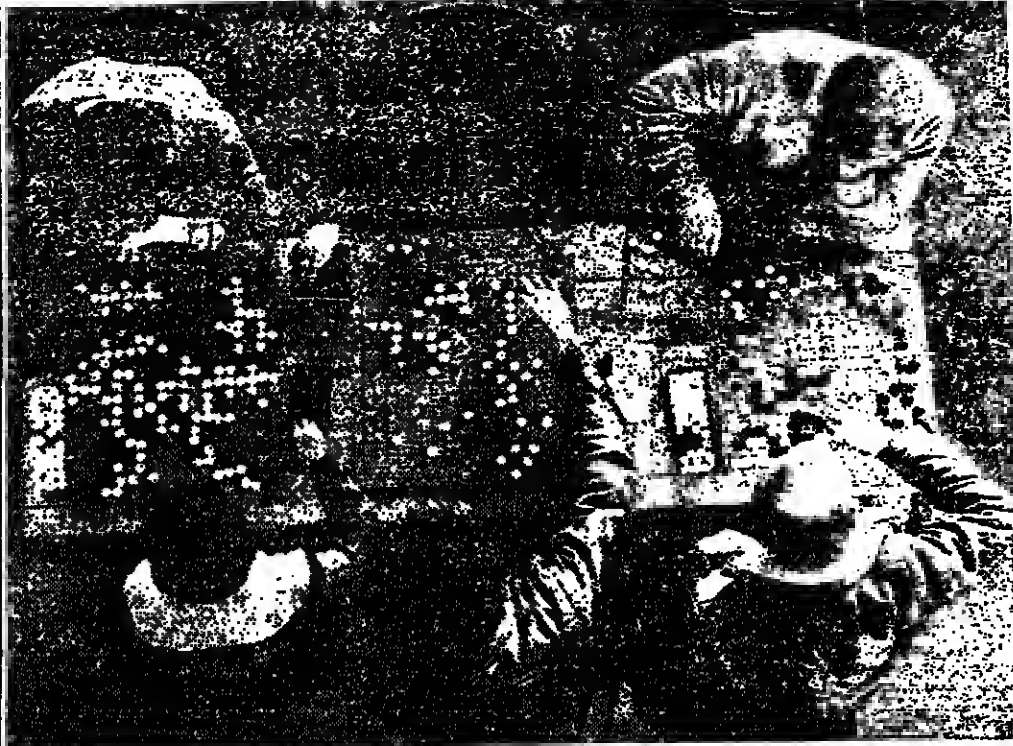
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Your move or mine? At the four-day annual Open Go tournament in Covent Garden, London, which began on New Year's Day, about 150 enthusiasts from all over Europe are pitting their skills on this 3,500-year-old game (photograph: John Voos).

For the record

Thatcher's message is 'no compromise'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher promised her supporters on Friday in a new year message that the resolution which characterized the Government's handling of the Falklands conflict will continue to be applied to its running of the economy.

The Government will not compromise on its economic policies in the run-up to the general election because 1983 will begin to show that the British people are benefiting from the resolute approach. That was the Prime Minister's pledge in a buoyant message which nevertheless acknowledged that the cure for high unemployment could only be long and arduous.

It amounted to her opening shot in the election campaign and she did not hesitate to play the Falklands card in the coming months.

Mrs Thatcher gave no precise hint of her thinking on the timing of the election but promised that the Government, far from having run out of steam, was "bubbling with ideas". She said that in 1983 ministers would be preparing their programme for the next Parliament.

Her statement that "We have always believed that turning Britain would be a 10-year task" could be interpreted as meaning that she still hoped to go the full term into 1984. Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons and a close supporter, said his view was that there would not be an election before next autumn.

While urging the men to tighten their belts he offers no prospect of more money except on a local basis.

"We have explained to the unions that for 1983 we cannot afford the luxury of a central pay award. But this business will be prepared to develop the local payments schemes linked to their programme to reduce costs."

Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel chairman, has issued a grim new year message to workers warning them of further cuts in the industry's fight for survival. In a letter to employees, Mr MacGregor pleaded with workers to "buckle down" in a year when there will be no central pay award.

Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC is to stand down from the corporations board of governors when his term of office ends in July.

The Royal Opera's tour to Manchester next year, cancelled because of financial difficulty, is to go ahead as a result of an extra £5m government grant to the Arts Council.

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, will visit the Palace Theatre in September, taking 14 performances of *Il Trovatore*, *Madame Butterfly* and *La Clemenza di Tito*.

Three paintings found at Butlin's holiday camps, which were thought to have been worth more than £1.5m, have been valued by experts at between £10,000 and £16,500.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has rejected a plan for a large commercial development at Coia Street, near the Thames in London, but he has approved a scheme for converting the old Billingsgate fish market and proposals for St George's Hospital, at Hyde Park Corner.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Uchen, SDP) asked if he was still trying to persuade the SDLP to take part in the Assembly.

Mr Prier: Yes, but the people who are most likely to persuade the SDLP to take part are those who are most likely to persuade the SDLP to take part.

Mr Prier: He is making serious charges which I believe he has absolutely no evidence to support. I am sure that he knows that he is carrying out his activities. They have carried them out for the past 12 years.

Defence begins on doorstep - Nott

STRATEGY

to defend the people of these islands.

I recognize (he said) the unique part which only the Royal Navy can play in times of peace in projecting a British presence around the world. In this context I recognize a move by her to reduce her commitment on the continent of Europe. The Falklands experience offered no lessons on this score.

A partial United States withdrawal from the defence of Europe, if it came about, might bring about a more determined European attempt to arrive at a collective security arrangement among the European members of the Nato alliance. But it might, more possibly, be a pressure by neutralist groups within Europe to seek closer accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Detente may be one thing (he said) and I favour it, but a shift among our European allies towards greater political and economic integration with the Communist bloc would seriously disturb the current balance of power in Europe against the interests of the United Kingdom.

I am all for rationalization and specialization where our capability will be enhanced. But Britain, as a sovereign nation, cannot afford to abandon any of her major sea, land or air capabilities. She certainly cannot afford to abandon our defence against nuclear blackmail in a world of nuclear weapons.

The right way for Britain was to retain her four main roles and

Lebanese talks please Israel despite deadlock

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A new attempt to break the deadlock over normalization of relations which has so far prevented the drawing up of an agreement agenda between Israeli and Lebanese negotiators will take place today when the third round of direct talks open with American participation in the Lebanese town of Khaldeh.

Despite the deadlock, Israeli ministers have expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of the talks so far. Yesterday Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr David Kimche, Israeli spokesman at the talks, briefed the Cabinet on the hours of discussion held last week.

The Cabinet also heard of new security measures taken by Israel in an effort to reduce the unacceptably high level of casualties among its troops based in the Lebanese Chouf mountains - the scene of continuing clashes between Christian and Druze militiamen.

The Israeli negotiators have been instructed both by Mr Shamir and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, to stand firm on their basic demand that the concept of normalization, if the precise word itself should be expressed as an important item on the negotiating agenda. The Lebanese have been pressing for future relations to be within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreement with Israel regards as null and void.

Failure to reach any agreement on the precise definition of normalization, a term which the Lebanese Government regards as unacceptable in view of its own vulnerable position in the Arab world, is believed to be the central sticking point that has prevented the drawing up of an agenda for beginning the talks proper. All American compromise suggestions have so far been rejected.

One idea which will be made this week is the establishment of sub-committees in which controversial issues such as normal relations could initially be discussed away from the main plenum. Israel has indicated that its delegation will be willing to compromise on the wording but not on the principle of normalization which it is hoped will lead to something close to a peace treaty.

The Israelis appear undeterred by the strong resistance from Lebanon to the concept of normalization. Political observers here are convinced that it is one price which the Begin Government is determined to extract as a result of the costly war.

The foreign ministry also points out that Israel has already made two important concessions by dropping its demands that a formal peace treaty be signed and that Jerusalem be one of the two venues for the twice weekly talks which are now expected to drag on for months.

It was private contacts between Mr Sharon and unidentified Lebanese officials close to President Gemayel of Lebanon that led to the breakthrough last month which enabled the present historic negotiations to begin. These contacts have convinced some members of the Israeli Government that the *de facto* creation of normal ties with Lebanon remains a viable prospect.

CAIRO: Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine liberation organization leader, was quoted yesterday as saying the PLO would continue the "loud politics" of military action against Israel while also supporting bids for Middle East peace (Reuter reports).

On President Reagan's peace plan, Mr Arafat said in an interview in Tunis that he was aware the American Administration did not intend to apply pressure on Israel to make it more flexible towards the plan. In Cairo, Egypt said yesterday that improved relations with Israel could only be guaranteed if the Israelis withdrew from Lebanon, started peace talks on the Palestinian issue and agreed to negotiate the future of the disputed area of Taba.

TEL AVIV: A strike by civil servants and public sector employees ended on Friday after the Government agreed to union demands for a 12 per cent wage rise (Reuter reports).

Sharon avoids questioning

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

A last minute legal agreement yesterday prevented Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, from having to make his second appearance on oath before the three-man inquiry investigating last year's Beirut massacre.

The controversial minister had been summoned to face cross-examination by Major General Yehoshua Saguy, the director of Israel's military intelligence. But it was agreed by lawyers acting for the two men that Mr Sharon would not have to face the scheduled questioning after he had submitted written answers to two questions which have not been published.

Both men were among nine senior Israeli political and military figures warned by the commission that its final report

might "harm" their standing. According to Israeli sources, General Saguy wished to question Mr Sharon because he contends that he did warn both the Government and the minister of the danger of sending the Phalangists into West Beirut.

Last night a commission spokesman said that the written answers from Mr Sharon meant that the panel had now completed hearing testimony from the nine - including Mr Menachem Begin the Prime Minister - who were formally warned that they might be found in dereliction of duty.

Although no final date has yet been set for completion of the report, it is understood that interim findings could be made public before the end of this month. The speed with which the

commission has undertaken its delicate task has impressed diplomats monitoring its work. There is now a consensus among foreign observers that any fears that it might provide a whitewash of the Government's role have been eliminated.

Most political parties have been marking time until the report is finished. It could be the catalyst forcing the country into early elections which Mr Begin has been pressing for, but which until now have been blocked.

The Prime Minister has let it be known that he will immediately attempt to bring about an election if, even the slightest blame is directed against him personally. Should that prove the case, the most common date now being mentioned by commentators is November.



Solar cooking: Chefs at a restaurant in Guangzhou, south China, cooking chickens by solar energy.

New York bombs main police

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A Puerto Rican terrorist group is believed to have been responsible for a series of bombings at government buildings in Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn on New Year's Eve.

The explosions struck police headquarters and two federal office buildings during a 90-minute period.

One policeman lost a leg and two bomb squad detectives suffered serious eye injuries. One of the detectives also lost all the fingers of his right hand, and may have been permanently deafened. They were wearing armoured suits, which almost certainly saved their lives.

The bombs are believed to have been planted by the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation) which has claimed responsibility for about 100 bomb attacks that killed six people during the past eight years, in support of demands for independence for Puerto Rico.

Four bombs exploded on New Year's Eve and a fifth was dismantled. After the third blast a caller to a New York radio station said: "This is FLAN. We are responsible for the bombings in New York today."

Scientists achieve nuclear fusion

Princeton University scientists, pleased that they successfully started an experimental nuclear fusion reactor, say they plan to begin regular tests in April aimed at producing a useful source of energy.

They hope that their tests will lead to commercial generation of electricity by nuclear fusion by the year 2020.

Fusion is the forcing together of light atoms to produce heavier atoms and a release of energy. It is the opposite of fission, the process used by nuclear power plants in which heavy uranium atoms split apart to produce lighter atoms and a shower of energetic subatomic particles.

Princeton's Tokamak fusion test reactor operated successfully for 50 milliseconds - barely a blink of an eye - in its first test as scientists worked overtime to complete their project by Christmas.

That first test produced no significant energy, but was described as "magical event" by Mr Harold Furth, Director of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, which built the \$314m (nearly £200m) research reactor under a grant from the US Department of Energy.

The aim is to produce a sustained reaction. Fusion reac-

tors, like fission plants would use heat to produce steam to drive the turbine generators that produce electricity.

Princeton's reactor uses a Tokamak design, a type devised in the Soviet Union in 1950. Tokamak is the Russian acronym for "toroidal magnetic chamber," a doughnut-shaped container in which powerful magnets are used to squeeze and control a hot, ionized gas.

Mr Furth said his group hopes to begin regular test in April, slowly introducing changes such as different types of fuel. The group is confident that by 1986 it can reach the "break-even" point, when the fusion process will produce as much energy as the reactor consumes in the form of electricity for its magnets and other equipment.

"By 2020, we could see serious commercialization start," Mr Furth said.

The scientists emphasized fusion's advantages as an energy source: the hydrogen isotopes are extracted from ordinary seawater, and it does not pose a major nuclear hazard because any accident would cause an immediate end of reactions and cooling.

Fusion experiments have been conducted in many countries since the 1950s.

Iran expels envoy for 'visa insult'

Tehran (AFP) - Two Australian diplomats have been expelled from Iran for "insulting Islamic principles" because they asked two women to remove their head-dress for visa photographs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

On Friday Australia announced it had ordered two officials from the Iranian Embassy in Canberra to leave the country in retaliation for the expulsion of its diplomats.

Mr Anthony Street, Australia's Foreign Minister, said Iran had given no explanation for the decision.

Tehran Radio yesterday quoted the spokesman as saying: "Two sisters who went to the (Australian) Embassy for a visa were insulted and humiliated by these two employees who asked them for photographs without the proper Islamic dress."

Islamic dress specifically requires women to cover their heads in all official identification photographs in Iran.

In an address marking the birthday of the prophet Muhammad yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini called on Muslims everywhere to take action to "chop off the hands of the elements of the great powers".

Police keep Miami riot area sealed

New York - A large contingent of police continued to seal off the predominantly black Miami slum area of Overtown after the riots last Tuesday and Wednesday (Christopher Thomas writes).

Residents had to prove identity before being allowed through checkpoints. Close surveillance was being kept of the Liberty City ghetto where 18 people died in race riots in 1980.

An internal police inquiry is being conducted into the fatal shooting by a policeman of a black youth in a video games parlour. In the rioting and looting that followed, one person died and 21 were injured.

Life term for Mafia 'caliph'

Naples (Reuter) - Luigi Volaro, aged 42, an underworld leader nicknamed "the caliph", was jailed for life for the murder of his former male secretary who joined a rival clan of the Camorra, the Naples mafia. Several women belonging to his private harem sobbed as he was led away.

Police captured Volaro last March from a fortified bunker he had built on the slopes of Vesuvius. He is due for trial later for murdering his former lover.

Haiti blast

Port-au-Prince (Reuter) - A car, believed to contain a bomb, exploded near the Haitian presidential palace here, killing a passer-by, sources close to the Government said.

All debris had been cleared away when reporters arrived. President Duvalier was not thought to have been in the palace at the time.

Away blaze

La Linea (Reuter) - Two Gibraltar fire engines went to the aid of Spanish firemen fighting a blaze in an 11-storey block of flats in this frontier town on New Year's Day, although the border is not officially open to vehicles. They brought longer ladders.

Party murder

New York (Reuter) - Patricia Cummings, aged 14, was charged with second degree murder after the death by stabbing of a 14-year-old boy who attended a New Year's eve party at her Long Island home.

How to create a good climate for business in a tough business climate.

Installing a new heating system takes time. It takes space. And it takes money. Installing the latest slimline storage heaters takes less of all three. And gives you all the comfort you need.

LESS SPACE. Take the Creda Supaslim TSR in the picture. As you'll notice, it's slimmer than ever - just 7 inches deep. So it doesn't waste space. And it's styled to be elegantly unobtrusive, wherever you put it. Which can be almost anywhere you like.

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LESS MONEY. Taken together the features of slimline storage heaters combine to give you a heating system that is remarkably cost-effective. There are low capital and installation costs, and the proven economy of running on low-cost overnight electricity. Savings, too, on space and the disruption of installation you have with other systems.

The Creda Supaslim TSR is part of a range of efficient electric heating systems our commercial heating specialists will be glad to show you.

For more information ring **Freefone 2284**. Alternatively drop in at the **Build Electric Bureau**, 26 Store Street, London WC1. contact your Electricity Board, or fill in the coupon.

Please send me more information on electric heating systems, insulation and controls. Post to: The Build Electric Bureau, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT

Name/Position _____
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WE HAVE THE POWER TO HELP YOU
The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

Private schools for China

From David Bonavia, Peking

There are few urban families which really could not afford the fees.

The disadvantage of private teaching, according to one person who has been concerned with it, is that there is no guarantee of a job at the end of the course. University students are automatically given jobs when they graduate, and state school leavers go onto a waiting list for employment.

Some parents prefer to send their children to a private school because the pupils observe better discipline. At some secondary schools the level of discipline is very low.

The five-year plan recently disclosed at the session of the National People's Congress lays down the task of making primary school attendance universal in the rural areas, and

junior secondary attendance universal in cities. Many rural children do not attend school, or attend only for a year or two, because their parents need their labour in the fields, or the school is too far away.

The official estimate of illiterate and barely literate people of school age and above is put at more than 200 million out of a total population of more than 1,000 million.

Emphasis is being placed on opening more technical colleges and including more technical subjects in school curricula, but the shortage of equipment and raw materials is a problem.

The country has turned its back on Mao Tse-tung's disparagement of formal education, but the damage done in the late 1960s and early 1970s is severe, and cannot be repaired in a hurry.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES ONLY, WAITING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 9AA NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983 OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £500,000,000
 2 1/2 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1987
 MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £84.00 PER CENT

PAYABLE IN FULL WITH TENDER
 INTEREST PAYABLE HALF YEARLY ON 24TH FEBRUARY AND 24TH AUGUST

The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and is eligible for inclusion in the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse in the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 24th February 1987.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1983. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 24th February and 24th August. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first payment will be made on 24th August 1983 at the rate of £74 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Waiting Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY 5th JANUARY 1983. Tenders will not be receivable before 10 a.m. on Thursday, 6th January 1983 at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11th January 1983.

Each tender must be for one amount and not a range. The minimum price below which tenders will not be accepted, is £84.00 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price, or at higher prices which are multiples of 25p. Tenders lodged without a price being stated will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

Tenders must be accompanied by payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £84.00) for every £100 of the nominal amount of the Stock, plus any interest payable on the amount of the Stock which is not to be repaid on the date of issue, and which is payable in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:-

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£200
£2,000-£5,000	£500
£5,000-£20,000	£1,000
£20,000 or greater	£25,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or part of any tender and may therefore allow to tender less than the full amount of the Stock. Tenders will be treated in descending order of price and allotment will be made from the highest price to the lowest price at which Her Majesty's Treasury desire that any tender should be accepted (the allocation price), which will be not less than the minimum tender price. All allotments will be made at the allocation price. Tenders which are accepted and which are made at prices above the allocation price will be returned to the tenderer. Non-payment of the allocation price will result in the tenderer and the amount of the Stock allocated to him, subject to each tenderer's liability for the Stock, but such modification will occur on the right of the tenderer to transfer the Stock to himself.

No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. In the event of partial allotment, or of tenders at prices above the allocation price, the excess amount paid, when refunded, will be returned to the tenderer by cheque. Non-payment of the allocation price will result in the tenderer and the amount of the Stock allocated to him, subject to each tenderer's liability for the Stock, but such modification will occur on the right of the tenderer to transfer the Stock to himself.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Waiting Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED
 TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Waiting Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £500,000,000
 2 1/2 per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1987
 MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £84.00 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND
 (I/we tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 30th December 1982 as follows:-

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a multiple as follows:-

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£200
£2,000-£5,000	£500
£5,000-£20,000	£1,000
£20,000 or greater	£25,000

Sum enclosed, being the amount required for payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £84.00) for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):-

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £84.00:-

I/we request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post in my/our post to me/us at the address shown below.

Date: _____

SIGNATURE _____
 OF, OR ON BEHALF OF, TENDER

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS	FORNAMES	OR FULL	SURNAME
MISS			

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:-

POST-TOWN _____ COUNTY _____ POSTCODE _____

A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques must be payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Exchequer Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable to, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Portuguese right looks to Eanes for help

LISBON (Reuters) - Portugal's government crisis entered its third week yesterday with an enfeebled and divided right looking to its arch-enemy, President Eanes, to save it from an early general election.

Efforts to form a new coalition after the resignation of Senator Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the prime minister on December 19 have deeply split the three-year-old right-wing alliance of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, monarchists and independents.

The Christian Democrats, the alliance's junior partners, yesterday appeared to be rapidly crumbling after the party's grassroots launched a campaign to disown any leaders who tried to form a new government with their coalition partners.

Senhor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the party's president and founder, resigned last Wednesday in protest at the Social Democrats' choice of Senator Vitor Pereira Crespo, former Education Minister, as the new Prime Minister. He was followed on Saturday by Senhor Basilio Horta, the acting party chief.

Senhor Pereira Crespo, a political protégé of the outgoing Prime Minister, said in a radio interview on Saturday night that he was confident of forming a strong government.

The decision on whether to allow the right to form a new government or call a snap election rests with President Eanes, a bitter foe of the coalition.

The next elections are not due until 1984, but the President has said he would only endorse the alliance's candidate if all coalition parties clearly showed support for him.

The social democrats monarchists and Christian Democrats opposed the President's reelection in December, 1980.



East-West relations face year of missile complications

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

This year is likely to be a complicated one in East-West relations, especially in the two rounds of nuclear arms talks taking place in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Just how complicated has already been illustrated by the verbal offers and refusals which have emanated from both sides during the past two weeks.

First, Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, unveiled a complex offer for limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This proposal called for the Soviet Union to reduce its arsenal of intermediate-range missiles to the combined total of 162 missiles held by Britain and France.

However, the offer was immediately rejected by the United States, Britain and France. The United States said the proposal was unacceptable because it would still leave the Soviet Union with a monopoly of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

United States officials emphasized that Nato remained firmly behind all President Reagan's "zero option" plan which would eliminate all of the Soviet Union's medium-range missiles in exchange for a Nato decision not to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The American rejection of the Soviet offer on medium-range missiles was followed by what appeared to be conciliatory American statements on the progress of the strategic arms reduction talks (Start) in Geneva.

General Edward Rowley, the American Start negotiator, said last week that he thought there was a 50-50 chance of reaching a strategic arms agreement with the Russians in 1983. He was followed by President Reagan, who declared that he was "a little optimistic" about the future of these talks, expressing the view that "the Soviets are really negotiating in good earnest."

However yesterday the Soviet Union responded with a retaliatory attack on the American negotiating position, accusing the United States of "hampering and actually obstructing the talks".

An editorial in Pravda clearly laying out the views of the new Soviet leadership, accused the Reagan Administration of "total responsibility" for the stalemate at the talks, adding that the Soviet Union would not permit the United States to gain unilateral military advantages.

● PARIS: President Mitterrand has reaffirmed his country's commitment to an independent nuclear deterrent in a new message which diplomats said was a clear rejection of the Soviet disarmament offer (Reuters reports).

Mitterrand's remarks, his first on the nuclear arms issue since Mr Andropov made his offer in a speech on December 21, follow an initial French rebuttal of the proposals.

In television and radio broadcast on New Year's Eve, Mitterrand said: "We will not accord to anyone else the duty of ensuring our security and independence."

Officials said Mitterrand was referring to a decision in October to concentrate a greater proportion of the defence budget on France's submarine and land-based nuclear deterrent.

● Rome: The Pope called for the world's opposing powers to commit themselves to step-by-step disarmament based on equal concessions.

In a new year message clearly aimed at the Soviet Union and the United States, the Pope said: "The powers which confront each other must be able to undertake the various stages of disarmament together, and commit themselves to each stage in equal degree."

● Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that there should have been a more positive response to Mr Andropov's proposals by the British and United States Governments (Our Political Staff writes).

Speaking before he left London for talks with politicians in Washington, Mr Steel said he would be discussing his party's proposal that, if the Geneva talks broke down, there should be a freeze on the production and deployment of all nuclear weapons.

Windy City looks to the stars again

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

At the turn of the century an architect and city planner told Chicago: "Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood." And many in Chicago have taken him seriously, with the result that the Windy City has long been the home of architectural grandeur on a scale to compete with New York, and often to surpass it.

The Sears building in Chicago, for example, is the tallest building in the world. The Wrigley building, and the Marina Towers on Lakeshore Drive have been greeted as innovative and imaginative creations in their era, setting a standard for other towns and other architects.

Now Mr Stanley Raskow has a plan to outdo them all. He wants to build a tower half a mile high, twice as high as the Sears building and requiring special permission from the Federal Aviation Authority.

Many people are not disposed to take Mr Raskow seriously. He is being secretive about the sources of his proposed funding, and about tenants, who he says already want 70 per cent of the proposed space.

But others are being swept along with the breadth of the imaginative grasp involved. A firm of architects has produced a design it feels is workable. A firm of builders - the people who put up the Sears building - are also working on the project.

Mr Raskow, who is 58, is a former construction company manager and has a background in engineering. His architects, the firm of Harry Weese, who have many highly successful projects behind them, including Washington's underground system, have produced a design for the skyscraper which they are convinced could be built.

It is 210 storeys high and will be built in seven segments each of 30 storeys. Between each segment there will be a mechanical floor, which will be open to the wind, to reduce some of the wind resistance of the building.

Wind resistance, a man working on the project pointed out, was the main problem. The horizontal forces operating on the building will be doing their best to cantilever it over and turn it upside down so it must be securely anchored with saissons and piles in the bedrock under the city.

There will be a constant wind at that height (some people will tell you there is a constant wind in Chicago at any height) and the architects plan to take advantage of it by installing wind turbines to make the building energy-efficient.

According to Mr Raskow the tower will house 800 flats, 2,400 hotel rooms, an international conference centre, many shops and three cinemas.

Mr Raskow is not the first visionary to propose such a thing. Frank Lloyd Wright in 1956 suggested a plan for a skyscraper of a mile high. It would have been sword-shaped, 528 storeys high, with landing pads for 150 helicopters. The lifts would be atomic-powered. He died, however, before he could bring his vision to reality.

Kissinger's theory on Pope plot

New York (Reuters) - Dr Henry Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, claimed yesterday there was "fairly conclusive" evidence that Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, was involved in last year's attempt to assassinate the Pope.

"If you try to square the known facts, it really leads almost to no other conclusion," Dr Kissinger said in an interview on the Cable News network.

He described Mr Andropov, who was head of the KGB security police when the attempt was made, as "cold, calculating, precise."

A Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, has been imprisoned by Italian authorities for his role as the gunman in the shooting in St Peter's Square on May 18, 1981. There have been increasing allegations that Agca was part of a conspiracy and a Bulgarian airline employee was arrested in November as Italy's investigation of the case continued.

"I think the evidence is fairly conclusive that probably the Bulgarians and therefore Andropov had a hand in it," Dr Kissinger said.

At the time of the attempt, the Russians were contemplating armed intervention in Poland to repress Solidarity, Dr Kissinger said.

"In that case, if there were a Polish Pope who did what he was alleged to have threatened, namely to go to Poland and propose that that would be a formidable psychological problem for them," he said.

Dr Kissinger, said he was told six weeks after the attempt by Mr Richard Helms, head of the CIA, that it had all the earmarks to them (the CIA) of a KGB operation.

Louisiana is braced for more floods

New Orleans (Reuters) - Floods which have driven thousands of people from their homes in Louisiana are expected to begin receding soon in the south-western part of the state, but the worst is yet to come in the north-east, according to the national weather service. River levels in the area near Lake Charles were expected to drop over the weekend, although residents were still using boats yesterday to move across the flooded areas, some of which are under 5 ft of water.

However, in north-east Louisiana, near Monroe, the Ouachita river was expected to keep rising for several days. The river is already more than 6 ft above flood level.

Across the state, almost 10,000 residents have been forced to leave their homes and some are not expected to be able to return to them for months because of structural damage.

Mr David Treen, the state governor, said that the cost of the flooding could run into billions of dollars and he had advised the White House that he would be seeking federal disaster relief.

Eighteen districts in Louisiana have been declared disaster areas since massive storms swept the state during the Christmas weekend.

● ANIMAN: Jordanian police cracked throughout Saturday night to rescue several hundred people stranded after a blizzard, but no one was hurt. About 16in of snow fell, closing roads

Bomb blast damages Aggett inquest court

Johannesburg (Reuters) - a bomb explosion yesterday caused slight damage to the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court, just 200 yards from the city's security police headquarters in John Vorster Square.

No one was injured in the blast, which left a pile of broken glass outside the building, police said.

The explosion occurred at the end of a period of intensified anti-government guerrilla activity following a South African raid on December 9 against the independent black enclave of Lesotho, in which more than 40 people were killed.

South African officials said the raid against members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) was aimed at stemming a planned campaign of violence over Christmas by ANC guerrillas. The ANC is pledged to overthrow white rule by force.

The court building damaged yesterday was recently the scene of a long inquest into the death of Dr Neil Aggett, the trade union leader the first white to die in security police custody.

A magistrate ruled last week that no one, including police who interrogated Dr Aggett, could be held criminally responsible for his death. He was found hanged in his cell on February 5.

The ANC has claimed responsibility for a series of recent explosions at power plants and government installations. After the Lesotho raid, it retaliated by sabotaging South Africa's only nuclear plant on the day of the funeral of its members in the Lesotho capital, Maseru.

One explosion at the Koeberg plant outside Cape Town was reported to have taken place only about 20 yards from a nuclear reactor. Koeberg was to have come on stream in early 1983, but Mr Piet du Plessis, the Energy Minister, said the explosions might delay its opening.

The Koeberg attack was the ANC's most spectacular since one on the vital oil-from-coal extraction plant at Sasolburg, about 60 miles south of Johannesburg, in June, 1980.

A few days after the Lesotho raid, a former member of the ANC, who had been a witness in trials involving what police called the security of the state, was killed in his home in Soweto, Johannesburg's black township.

Dismissals hit Finnish coalition

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

President Koivisto of Finland has appointed a new Government, headed by Mr Kalevi Sorsa, after the dismissal of the three Communist and Socialist ministers in the Cabinet.

Mr Sorsa, aged 52, who was Prime Minister in the outgoing Government, had tendered his resignation after the three ministers had defied his orders and voted against the 1983 defence budget.

The coalition had disintegrated less than three months before the parliamentary elections were due to be held in March. The Social Democrats, the Centre Party and Liberals plus the Swedish People's Party command a majority of 103 against 97 in Parliament.

The dismissed ministers were replaced by three Social Democrats and Mr Esko Rekola, the independent Minister for Foreign Trade, was also replaced - by a Liberal.

The principal reason behind the crisis was the worsening split in the Communist Party, which has been losing support steadily since it first entered the centre-left coalition in 1966 after two decades in opposition.

The new Cabinet is:

- Prime Minister: Kalevi Sorsa (Social Democrat)
- Foreign Minister: Matti Vanhanen (Social Democrat)
- Justice Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Finance Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Health Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Education Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Labour Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Environment Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Internal Affairs Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Defence Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Transport Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Telecommunications Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Energy Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Regional Development Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Small Business Minister: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)
- Parliamentary Secretary: Pentti Tapani (Social Democrat)

Zia confident of getting US arms and aid

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, who made his first official visit to Washington last month, said here yesterday that he had returned from America reassured that the United States Administration would honour its commitments to sell arms and give economic assistance.

General Zia emphatically reaffirmed his policy to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, especially to meet the country's growing demands for energy and because of the rise in imported oil prices.

He also asserted his sole right to determine Pakistan's defence requirements and said he would not welcome any outside suggestions or advice on the nation's defence.

He said he had told the American leaders that the key to the Middle East problem lay with Washington. He said he was determined to adhere to his stand in the Afghan crisis and retained his optimism about a likely change in Soviet policy under Mr Andropov.

A comprehensive law to control the narcotics trade in and from Pakistan will be promulgated soon, he said. But he added that international efforts were equally necessary to control the illegal export of narcotics to the West.

Mrs Pulitzer 'inconsolable' at loss

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Mrs Roxanne Pulitzer, former wife of Mr Peter Pulitzer, former grandson of the American newspaper magnate, is reported to be inconsolable after her paltry divorce settlement last week.

Court papers made public after the trial showed that she turned down a multi-million dollar offer out of court from Mr Pulitzer. She insisted on a trial in the apparent hope of doing even better.

Judge Harper ridiculed her demand for \$6,000 a month for child support, and ownership of a mansion.

He permitted her to keep \$60,000 worth of jewellery, \$7,000 in cash, a \$20,000 car, and \$102,500 to pay her lawyer.

"With self motivation and rehabilitation, the wife is capable of employment".

Bonn pledges to fight Europe's unemployment

Bonn (Reuters) - West Germany has taken up the presidency of the European Community's Council of Ministers with a pledge to fight unemployment, and reject trade protectionism.

A statement by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, said high unemployment, the central problem in all 10 member states, called for an expansion of the Community's social fund.

The EEC budget for 1983 agreed last month includes nearly £1,000m in the social fund, intended largely to ease the impact of unemployment.

EEC series

The series of articles on Britain's first ten years as a member of the European Economic Community, the first of which was published on December 20, will continue tomorrow. John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, will examine the effects of EEC membership in Britain's fishing industry.

سكذر من الاصل

Anniversaries of 1983

JANUARY

- 2 Captain Onslow of HMS Clio hoisted the British flag at Port Soledad, the Falklands Islands, the Argentines having been ordered to leave, 1833.
- 3 Clement Richard Attlee, first Earl Attlee, Prime Minister, born, London, 1883.
- 13 Christoph Graupner, composer, born, Kirchberg, Germany, 1683.
- 17 Sir Compton Mackenzie, novelist, born, West Hartlepool, 1883.



Detail from 'Found in the Street', by Gustave Doré

- 23 Gustave Doré, painter and engraver, died, Paris, 1883.
- Stendhal (Marie-Henri Beyle), novelist, born, Grenoble, Switzerland, 1783.
- 24 Friedrich Flotow, composer, died, Darmstadt, Germany, 1883.
- 28 Charles George ("Chinese") Gordon, known as Gordon of Khartoum, born London, 1833.
- Ruby M. Ayres, novelist, born, Watford, 1883.
- 29 Vasily Zhukovsky, poet, born, Tula, Russia, 1783.

FEBRUARY



- 13 Richard Wagner, composer, died, Venice, 1883.
- 23 Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, London, 1633.
- 28 Michel de Montaigne, essayist, born, Dordogne, 1533.
- Rene-Antoine de Reaumur, scientist, born, La Rochelle, 1683.

MARCH

- 1 George Herbert, poet and divine, died, Bemerton, Wiltshire, 1633.
- 3 Sir Cyril Burt, psychologist, born Stratford-on-Avon, 1883.
- 4 Bernard Gilpin - the "Apostle of the North" - died, Durham, 1583.
- 5 Henry II born, Le Mans, France, 1133.
- 10 Pedro Antonio de Alarcón, writer, born Guadix, Spain, 1833.
- 13 Joseph Priestley, scientist, born, Birstall Fieldhead, near Leeds, 1733.



- 14 Karl Marx, political philosopher, died, London, 1883.
- 16 John Boucher, 2nd Baron Berners, writer, died, Calais, 1533.
- 19 Thomas Killigrew, playwright, died, London, 1683.
- 27 John Brown, Queen Victoria's personal servant, died, Windsor Castle, 1883.



- 28 Raphael, painter, born, Urbino, Italy, 1483.

APRIL

- 3 Washington Irving, writer, born New York, 1783.
- 9 Edward IV died, London, 1483.
- 10 Hugo Grotius, jurist, born, Delft, Netherlands, 1583.
- 12 Imogen Cunningham, photographer, born, Portland, Oregon, USA, 1883.
- 15 Stanley Melbourne Bruce, 1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, born, Melbourne, 1883.
- 21 Reginald Heber, missionary bishop, born, Malpas, Cheshire, 1783.
- 22 Richard Trevithick, inventor, died, Dartford, Kent, 1833.
- 25 William the Silent, born, Dillenburg Castle, Nassau, Netherlands, 1533.
- 29 David Cox, painter, born, Birmingham, 1783.
- 30 Edouard Manet, painter, died, Paris, 1883.

MAY

- 5 Archibald Percival, 1st Earl Wavell, field-marshal, born Colchester, 1883.
- 7 James Garner Berry, 1st Viscount Kemsley, newspaper proprietor, born, Merthyr Tydfil, 1883.
- Johannes Brahms, composer, born, Hamburg, 1833.
- 9 José Ortega y Gasset, philosopher, born, Madrid, 1883.
- 15 Edmund Keen, actor, died, Richmond, Surrey, 1833.
- 18 George Böhm, composer, died Lunenburg, Germany, 1733.
- Walter Gropius, architect, born Berlin, 1883.



Top: Clement Attlee shares a joke in Limehouse on the eve of Labour's landslide in 1945; above: Krakatoa before the eruption; and Sir Edward Burne-Jones at work on The Star of Bethlehem

- 20 William Chambers, publisher, died, Edinburgh, 1883.
- Elijah Fenton, poet, born Shelton, Staffordshire, 1683.
- 23 Douglas Fairbanks, film actor, born Deaver, Colorado, USA, 1883.
- 28 Sir George Dyson, composer, born, Halifax, 1883.



A boy leaning against a table: detail from a painting by Edouard Manet

JUNE

- 4 Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolsley, field-marshal, born, County Dublin, 1833.



John Maynard Keynes, as seen by Low

- 5 John Maynard Keynes, economist, born, Cambridge, 1883.
- 12 Margaret Haig Thomas, Viscountess Rhondda, founder of Time and Tide, born, London, 1883.
- 14 Edward Fitzgerald, writer, died, Mentor, Norfolk, 1883.
- 21 Lord William Russell, executed, London, for plotting to murder Charles II, 1683.

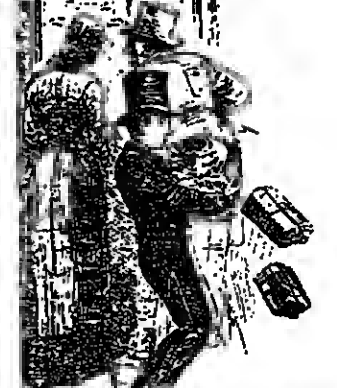
JULY

- 3 Franz Kafka, novelist, born, Prague, 1883.
- 6 Ludovico Ariosto, poet and playwright, died, Ferrara, 1533.
- 23 Alan Francis Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, field-marshal, born, Baginbode-Bigorre, France, 1883.
- 24 Simón Bolívar, statesman, born, Caracas, Venezuela, 1783.
- 25 Alfredo Casella, composer, born, Turin, 1883.

- Matthew Webb, swimmer, drowned in an attempt to swim across the Niagara rapids, 1883.
- 29 Benito Mussolini, dictator, born, Predappio, Italy, 1883.

AUGUST

- 1 Parcel post came into operation, 1883.
- 9 Robert Moffat, missionary, died, Leigh, Kent, 1883.
- 15 Ivan Meštrović, sculptor, born, Vrpolje, Yugoslavia, 1883.
- 21 John Gally, prize-fighter and horse-racer, born, Wick, 1783.
- 24 Frederick Marquis, 1st Earl of Woolton, politician, born, Manchester, 1883.
- 28 Sir Edward Burne-Jones, artist, born, Birmingham, 1833.
- 29 British Factory Act passed, 1833.



The first day of the parcel post, from the Illustrated London News, August 1883

SEPTEMBER

- 3 Ivan Turgenev, writer, died, Paris, 1883.
- 5 Christoph Martin Wieland, poet, born, Oberholzheim, Germany, 1733.



Top: Krakatoa before the eruption; and Sir Edward Burne-Jones at work on The Star of Bethlehem



Queen Elizabeth I by Marc Geeraerts

- 7 Hannah More, educator, died, Bristol, 1833.
- Elizabeth I, born, Greenwich Palace, 1533.
- 8 Volcanic eruption on the island of Krakatoa in the Straits of Sunda.
- 9 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, navigator, died, 1583.
- 11 Francois Couperin (le grand), composer, died, Paris, 1733.
- 12 Johann Zoffany, artist, born, Frankfurt, Germany, 1733.
- 18 Gerald Hugh-Tyrwhitt-Wilson, 14th Baron Berners, composer, born, Bridgenorth, 1883.
- 22 Jean Rameau, composer, 1683.
- 26 Charles Bradlaugh, radical, born, London, 1833.

OCTOBER

- 10 Henry Brooke, novelist, died, Dublin, 1783.
- 14 James II, born, London, 1633.
- 19 Adam Lindsay Gordon, poet, born, Faial, Azores, 1833.
- 21 Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel prizes, born Stockholm, 1833.

NOVEMBER

- 8 Sir Harold Sax, composer, born, London, 1883.
- Abbe Maximilian Stadler, composer, died, Vienna, 1833.

- 10 Martin Luther, born, Eisleben, Germany, 1483.
- George II, born, Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany, 1683.

- 12 Alexander Borodin, composer, born, St. Petersburg, 1833.
- 13 Edwin Booth, actor, born, Belair, Maryland, USA, 1833.
- 24 Philip Massinger, playwright, baptized, Salisbury, 1583.



Martin Luther, 1483-1546

DECEMBER

- 3 Antonio Webers, composer, born Vienna, 1883.
- 11 Richard Doyle, caricaturist, died, London, 1883.
- 15 Isaac Walton, writer, died, Winchester, 1683.
- 25 Orlando Gibbons, composer, born, Oxford, 1583.
- Maurice Utrillo, artist, born, Paris, 1883.
- 28 St John Ervine, playwright, born, Belfast, 1883.

Compiled by Jack Lonsdale

Polish martial law may last all year

Warsaw (Reuters). - A senior Polish official has indicated that martial law, suspended at midnight on New Year's Eve, may not be finally lifted before the end of this year.

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, one of the longest-serving members of the Politburo, said that complete lifting of martial law required common efforts by the authorities and society.

"It may perhaps, in my opinion, be worked out in the coming year," he told the party daily *Trybuna Ludu*.

The authorities have said the final lifting will take place only when the security and economic conditions are considered right. They have declined to indicate when this might be.

The suspension of military rule, which is hedged in by conditions and follows a gradual easing of restrictions, has had little impact on the average Pole. The most obvious signs - road blocks, military vehicles and patrols in the streets, overnight curfew and internment - were gradually removed during the 12 months and 18 days since the military takeover.

Less visible aspects, including provisions to control the workforce and prevent reemergence of a Solidarity-style mass labour movement; and to repress opposition, have been replaced by special powers which will have the same effect.

Workers who are found to have violated a generally-worded provision protecting law and order can be dismissed. A similar rule applies to students, and can apparently be invoked

to punish anyone taking part in a kind of protest.

Anyone found in possession of a document or bulletin considered to be against the state interest - a description which has been applied to all underground literature - can be jailed for up to five years.

Martial law was suspended without ceremony. A woman radio announcer gave the news shortly after midnight on New Year's Eve, saying the act followed a decree by the Council of State on December 19.

International direct-dial telephoning was restored over the new year period though the lines were solidly jammed. Diallers began to get used to the expression *kerunek zajety* (lined engaged) instead of the old *rozmoowa kontrolowana* (this call is monitored) which accompanied every call before the suspension of martial law.

Mr Barcikowski spoke of a "paralysis of willpower" in Poland, which he called a spiritual crisis. This was at the root of the country's economic and political crisis.

In a New Year's television address Mr Henryk Jablowski, the head of the State Council, called on Poles to display patience and persistence and to mobilize all their forces to overcome the country's crisis. He emphasized the need for unity.

The EEC is to extend trade sanctions against the Soviet Union for a further year to maintain its signal of disapproval to the Kremlin about the unsatisfactory progress to a real end of military rule in Poland (see Murray writes). Sanctions cover imports of luxury goods like caviare and watches and amount in all to about 2 per cent of all Soviet trade to the EEC.

Greece will take back its refugees

From Mario Mediano, Athens.

The free repatriation of Greek political refugees of the 1946-49 civil war from East European countries that sheltered them for the past 34 years, is expected to begin this month.

The decision to permit the mass return of the former communist insurgents who fled across the northern borders after an abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, was announced by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, on Christmas Day.

This week the Ministers of Interior and Public Order issued a joint decision authorizing all persons of Greek ethnic origin who had fled after the civil war, to return after signing a simple petition at the nearest Greek consulate. This would set in motion also the procedure for the restoration of the Greek citizenship to 22,000 of them who were deprived of it.

The condition that only those of Greek ethnic origin will be allowed to return, is clearly designed to keep out any political refugees who adhere to the Yugoslav view that some of them are not Greeks but members of an "oppressed" Slav-Macedonian minority in this country.

Greece rejects this theory, accepting only that an ever-diminishing number of Greeks in the frontier areas speak a Slav dialect. The Foreign Ministry recently protested to Belgrade over a hostile Yugoslav press campaign on this issue which the Greek Note described as a "falsification of history".

Since the fall of the dictatorship in Greece in 1974, some 25,000 political refugees from the Eastern block were repatriated on an individual basis after a severe security screening. This procedure has now been abolished.

Amnesty after Kim release

Seoul (Reuters). - President Chun Doo Hwan's Government released more than 1,200 South Korean prisoners, including 48 political prisoners, on Christmas Eve under an amnesty granted after the departure for the United States of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident.

Mr Kim arrived in Washington for medical treatment after being released from a 20-year jail term for plotting to overthrow the South Korean Government in 1980.

Ankara - Three Soviet citizens of German origin were acquitted of hijacking a Soviet plane and sent to a refugee camp. They were expected to ask for political asylum in West Germany.

Los Angeles - Gail Ann Jennings, aged 23, the British woman extradited to the United States, was sentenced to 16 months in jail for killing a 13-year-old boy in a hit-and-run accident.

Ankara - One hundred and forty-five members of the illegal Turkish Communist Party were sentenced to prison terms of between two months and ten years on charges of founding a clandestine organisation. The same court acquitted 110 others.

Harare - The Zimbabwe Government appointed Major General Josiah Tungamirai, aged 34, as an Air Vice-Marshal and chief of operations. He is Zimbabwe's first senior Air Force commander.

Japan will increase defence spending by 4.5 per cent to 2,757,000 million yen (about £7,900m) in this year's budget.

Katmandu - Yasuo Koto, the Japanese mountaineer who conquered Everest for the third time on Boxing Day, is believed to have died 5000 afterwards trying to rescue a fellow climber in distress. The pair have not been heard of since and the rest of the team were forced to return down the mountain to base camp.



Miss Sherry Lansing, aged 38, the first woman to head a big Hollywood studio, who has resigned as president of 20th Century Fox Film Productions because of frustration. *Christina of Fire* was one of the films she failed to persuade Fox to back and distribute.

wardene of Sri Lanka has signed into law a constitutional amendment extending the country's parliamentary term to six years without a general election.

Nairobi - Severe fuel shortages hit the city over Christmas after a large fire destroyed more than two million gallons of petrol and damaged the pipeline from Mombasa, the main port. Sabotage was ruled out.

New York - Edwin Wilson, a former American spy said to have made millions of dollars selling arms, explosives and expertise to Libya, was sentenced to 20 years' jail and fined \$200,000 (about £130,000). He will serve about 13 years.

Johannesburg - Mr Petrus Kotze, magistrate at the inquest into the death of Mr Neil Aggett, the detained white trade unionist found hanging in his police cell, found that Mr Aggett committed suicide. He exonerated South African police officers from criminal responsibility for Mr Aggett's death.

Brunswick, West Germany - Klaus Decker, aged 19, an East German security guard who shot dead a colleague before fleeing to the West, was jailed for five years for manslaughter by a West German court.

London - Britain is sending about 80 troops from Cyprus to join the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Moscow - The Kremlin decreed a limited amnesty for prisoners on Boxing Day to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, but this did not appear to benefit hundreds of detained dissidents.

Washington - The United States Congress adjourned until the New Year on Boxing Day after sending President Reagan legislation raising petrol taxes to pay for repairs to America's highways, bridges and mass transit systems.

Colombo - President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has signed into law a constitutional amendment extending the country's parliamentary term to six years without a general election.

OUTRAGE!

Jon Evans FRSS

In Britain today, under the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876, millions of laboratory animals are subjected to violence... **Outrage!**

In 1981 dogs, cats, monkeys, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats and mice suffered 4,250,000 experiments... **Outrage!**

These experiments include blinding, scalding, irradiation, poisoning to death, mutilation and electric shocks... **Outrage!**

83% of all experiments in this country are conducted without an anaesthetic and thousands of animals are left to die in agony... **Outrage!**

Pity alone is not enough. Your help is urgently needed to bring about a change in the law which will release the laboratory animals from their lives of pain, misery and fear.

Please send further information about Animal Aid's campaign to help laboratory animals.

I wish to support Animal Aid's campaign with a donation of £

ANIMAL AID

Name _____

Address _____

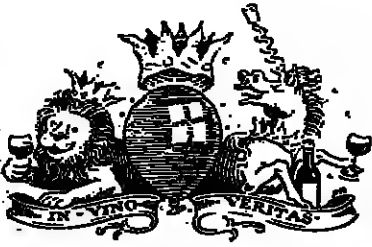
111 High Street - Tonbridge - Kent

Ten years in Europe, 1: Helmut Schmidt

Time to forget the 'British problem'

This week marks the tenth anniversary of British entry into the EEC. The Times has asked six senior political figures from Europe and the Commonwealth to reflect on the hopes - lost and

fulfilled - of a turbulent decade for the European ideal. Today Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of West Germany 1974 to 1982, argues that there is no longer room for British doubts.



THE TIMES DIARY

Honours and dishonours

In the New Year's Honours Douglas Lindsay Youd was, very properly, awarded the MBE for services to the sport of wood chopping in the state of Tasmania. There are, though, some even less likely awards which remain to be announced, and PHS has been scouring the finest of the public prints all year in search of suitable nominees. Few of these oesmakers made the front pages, yet their achievements surely earned them their small share of posterity.

Scare of the Year Award: To the US Medical Association, which warned air stewardesses with silicone implants that their breasts could explode in flight.

Overstatement of the Year Award: To FC Alan Oram, who said the defendant called him a fascist pig, and added: "He even called me a West Ham supporter."

Understatement of the Year Award: To the Scottish vegetarian who stole a packet of pork chops and told the court "I seem to be doing things."

Devotion to Duty Award of the Year: Joint winners: Douglas Alexander of the Hotel Bristol, who put himself in the deep freeze in order to monitor the consistency of the Duke of Edinburgh's sorbet.

The staff at Gatwick Airport, who cleaned the tarmac for the Pope to kiss.

Household Hint of the Year Award: To the Department of Health spokesman who urged old people to wrap up, using old newspapers if necessary, if they were having trouble keeping their homes warm.

Discovery of the Year Award (Environment): To the man in the Khaleef Times headline: "Much about earth still unknown, says expert."

Economy Package of the Year Award: To the three families spending a fortnight's holiday at Luton Airport. "We weren't actually trying to get anyone," said one of them. "But we do like a game of cards."

Job Creation Scheme of the Year Award: To the East Anglian businessman who planned to turn a former Sunday school chapel into a brothel.

Discovery of the Year Award (Biography): To the Swindon Evening Advertiser, which printed that for more than 70 years D. H. Lawrence had been regarded as something of a hero in Middle Eastern affairs.

Conservation of the Year Award: To the British Airports Authority who preserved the four-inch piece of Gatwick concrete kissed by the Pope.

Employment Opportunity of the Year Award: To West Hailam Parish Council, Yorkshire, which advertised for a "dog dirt lurker". Applicants were expected to have skills in hedgerow-burrowing and rural disguise. Strong moral character was also required to face the abuse of furious dog-owners. "An ideal person would be an ex-SAS man," said the advertisement.

Dish of the Year Award: To Judy Bosh, novelist and lecturer, for her trout preparation: "I place large ones on the top rack of the dishwasher - square fish are better than long ones - then set it to the normal plate-washing programme. In fifty minutes they are perfectly cooked."

Dog of the Year Award: To Peter Wall, curate of St Mary's, Northouse, Staffordshire, who falls onto his hands and knees and yaps as visitors approach the church. "It is my special way of communicating," he said.

Communication Studies Award of the Year: To the man who 23 years ago threw a bottle into the sea at Winterton, which has just been found at Winterton.

Discovery of the Year (Fishing): To Bob Stickney, who found a Viking sock thrown away in York 1,000 years ago. It took 200 hours to dry out and cost £695 to preserve.

Thinking of the Year Award: To the Curtis family of Mission, British Columbia, who early in the year ought a oew life "in the middle of nowhere" believing that a third world war was a certainty. Their destination: East Falkland.

Discovery of the Year Award (Sociology): To Liverpool's Councilor Thornton, who blamed the breakdown of social order in Tooton on the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution.

Compliment of the Year Award: To the solicitor who commended his client for not living off the state: the client admitted stealing items worth £13 from a Debenhams store.

Stink of the Year Award: To the residents of Ringwood in Hampshire who opposed a farmer's plan to keep pigs near their homes. The house which stood to lose most, being next door to the proposed farrow barn, was Posh Cottage.

Clemency of the Year Award: To the Brighton police who withdrew the charge against a mouth organist accused of begging. He had told magistrates it was impossible to play an instrument and ask for money at the same time.

Discovery of the Year Award (Medicine): To the Scottish doctor who helped a "politics mad" councillor out of a coma by playing apt speeches of David Steel and other Liberal leaders.

Name of the Year Award: To the lost Newfoundland dog with a limp, a piebald left eye, no tail and half a right ear, name: Luckey.

Prediction of the Year Award: To the Met Office, for predicting that weather forecasts may be more inaccurate next year.

PHS

Gerald Kaufman

But who is there to defend Heseltine?

"Staying close to your telephone?" inquired Mr Jim Molyneux, the leader of the Official Ulster Unionists, when I encountered him the other day in the Members' Cafeteria at the House of Commons...

ment. His Housing Act was amended against his wishes. His Wildlife and Countryside Act, torn to pieces in the Lords and partly reconstituted in the Commons, is regarded as too weak by conservationists and too interventionist by farmers (both, from their respective points of view, being perfectly right). His Water Bill, like all his other legislation, is opposed by the local authorities. His Housing and Building Control Bill has infuriated charitable housing associations, whose properties it will sell off.

If the Lobby grapevine is accurate, there's any day now, possibly this week, the castles will be crowded with members of the administration who have been put on notice that they are to be called into 10 Downing Street or have already been there and learned their fate. Even Mr Michael Heseltine may make a rare appearance, since he is at the centre of rumours about who will be the next secretary of state for defence.

The view has been expressed that Mr Heseltine is just the man to take a firm grip on a department whose rebelliousness has left the Prime Minister in a quandary. It is further reported that, for the very reason for which Mr Heseltine is said to be favoured, the Defence Staff have done their best to prevent him from being given command of their hideous fortress - so labyrinthine that even some of the messengers do not know their way about it - situated just off Whitehall.

The defence chiefs are right to be worried, but wrong about the problem they may face. If Mr Heseltine does take over, then the politician in charge of the nation's defences will be not a strong secretary of state who will boss the generals about, but a weak secretary of state who, whether he bosses them about or not, will forfeit their case whenever he presents it either in Parliament or in the Cabinet.

Mr Heseltine's reputation for being a tough minister stems from the Management Information System for Ministers (coilyly dubbed Mims) that he has introduced to reorganize the way in which the Department of the Environment operates.

Mrs Thatcher is said to have been so impressed by this mystical process - embodied in innumerable lists and tables in a collection of hefty volumes - that she caused Mr Heseltine to give a teach-in about it to other secretaries of state (which, I am sure, will have made him even more popular with his colleagues than he was before). The internal management of a department, hitherto, been regarded as the province of its top civil servant, the permanent secretary, rather than the political chief, who is expected to concern himself with policy. In any case, the Mims system does not seem to have reversed the extraordinary record of policy failures that Mr Heseltine has accumulated in the past four years.

No one item of DoE legislation has been passed in the form that he intended. Both his Local Government Bills had to be withdrawn and reintroduced in revised form, and were still mangled in their tormented progress through Parlia-



Mr Michael Heseltine: "a capacity for turning friends into enemies"

He has recently had to acknowledge defeat in the principal objective of his period of office, the reduction of local authority spending. He has been obliged to add £900m to local councils' budgets, compared with the sum allocated in the Public Expenditure White Paper issued five months previously. Yet, in his vain and botched pursuit of this aim, he has alienated local authority leaders even in his own party.

Mrs Thatcher wants a secretary for defence who will win over those sections of the population with misgivings about the Government's nuclear arms policy. Far from being able to sway doubters, Mr Heseltine has an unenviable capacity for turning friends into enemies. Indeed, the trepidation among the Defence Staff that Mr Heseltine will soon arrive at their department is matched only by the fear haunting the local authorities that he will not.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

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Ted Simon

That was no lady... that's a ghost

A week ago last Sunday I saw a ghost. I have never seen one before, nor can I recall, in a reliable memory span 45 years or so, ever meeting anyone else who did.

It ought to have been a shocking experience, the sort of thing that fits lives, shatters nationalistic preconceptions, and turns at least a few hairs white overnight. It did none of those things. I have been, as it were, sitting on my ghost and waiting to be transformed but nothing has happened or, if it has, my best friends have yet to tell me.

There have been no uncharacteristic outbursts of generosity & le Scrooge, no chilling presentations of doom, no parade of past iniquities, or rehearsal of future crimes, not even a thrill of ineffable bliss with a promise of life in the hereafter.

Mine was no ghost from Shakespeare or Dickens. If I said Pinteresque I would be doing Pinter no favours. She, far from being a female ghost, I saw, was probably the least haunting ghost imaginable and, where that horripilant occupation is concerned, suffered from insuperable handicaps. In the first place, when I saw her I did not know she was a ghost at all. Secondly, she was the ghost of a live person, which must detract greatly from her capacity to inspire awe. Thirdly, she lives or has her non-being across the road from my mother in one of the world's more boring places - only a stone's throw from the A12 to Southend. Although a very dull ghost indeed, whose mission I served only to make her utterly convincing and, I hope, to lend more credence to this account.

It was a wet and dreary afternoon in Essex. With my wife and son I had hoped to call on a friend of my mother's. A kindly, middle-aged widow, her house lights were on and we rang the bell several times. Through her window I saw her walk from her kitchen and across her living room towards the front door.

"Here she comes," I said. She was back-lit by the kitchen light and I could not see her face clearly, but she was solid enough otherwise and I recognised her distinctive gait.

When she failed to appear at the door I assumed that she had gone upstairs first. We rang several times more and waited on, in vain. I returned to my mother's house and

telephoned, assuming that the door bell was not functioning. There was no reply. I went back, perplexed, and rang her door bell again. Through the window I then saw her once more, less clearly, going back through her kitchen door, the light making a halo of her fluffed-out hair style. She, resolutely refused to answer, and I was somewhat concerned for her, but since she was evidently alive and walking I could think of no reason to make a fuss.

The next day she answered her telephone and explained that she had been away all day to visit her daughter, leaving the house empty and the lights on "for the burglars". Then I told her what I had seen. She paused.

"Well, to be quite honest, Edward," she said, "I'm not so shocked. I often think Len [her husband] is still here. Maybe I was guarding the house while I was away."

What am I to make of such a stupefyingly banal event? I was not drunk, drugged or suicidal and do not qualify for the usual assistance. Is there a Visionaries Anonymous number I can call? There's the vicar, of course, but it's not comfort, after.

I am, to tell the truth, slightly resentful. In various parts of the world where accounts of paranormal manifestations are a daily coin and the air feels thick with spirit life, I made strenuous efforts to witness something of the sort, without success. Now I feel I am being nagged rather than haunted - reproved for my scepticism.

The Psychical Research Society has informed me (by ordinary telephone) that it receives one or two reports of hauntings every week, most of them from people even as rational as I. Perhaps if my own ghost had been a headless monarch, or an anguished lady beckoning me along the moonlight shade, I might be more enthusiastic; but I find I have no desire to meet other hauntees and witness tales of mystery and suspense. However, it is interesting to know that there are, apparently, hundreds of us, all with our lives mildly but quite definitively dislocated, wondering what to do about our ghosts.

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Will smog set the first Olympic record?

Los Angeles When Prince Philip suggested that the 1984 Olympic equestrian endurance events be moved to San Diego County because the Los Angeles smog could harm the horses, Kenneth Hahn, the maverick member of the LA County Board of Supervisors (the publicly elected "barons" of California's largest county) was startled.

Supervisor Hahn, like many of the 13 million residents of this sprawling metropolis was left pondering the effects of the polluted air on the lungs and the performances of the thousands of athletes when they come here in the heart of summer.

Now Supervisor Hahn and other people want a concerted effort to try to improve the quality of air in time for the Games, 18 months from now.

Some of the proposed clean-up methods include staggering the work schedules of employees in the public and private sectors and even shutting down some of the most-pollutant industries during the Olympic fortnight. There is talk of organizing mass transit to take spectators to events and of improving smog forecasting techniques.

The Olympics happen to coincide with the hottest and often smoggiest time of the year.

No one disputes that the air here is among the worst in the world. Yet until recently, officials preparing for the first Olympiad in California since the 1930s considered the county's pollution a dismal but unalterable fact of life, and efforts to combat the smog have been haphazard.

So far this year there have been some seven first-stage smog alerts in the LA basin, that flat valley between the mountains on one side and the Pacific ocean on the other. A first-stage alert means that the air has 0.20 parts of pollution in it for every one million parts air.

That may not sound too awful but heavily had Prince Philip agreed to protect the Olympic equines than the California Air Resources Board came out with more bad news, that concentrations of known cancer-causing compounds made up a permanent part of the county's breathable air and that carcinogens such as benzene gas, chloroform and dioxin mistresses in the Los Angeles atmosphere were seven hundred times greater than those allowed by the federal government in the nation's drinking water.

It all adds up to the fact that LA



Working out: Bob Girandola, of the University of Southern California, runs through an air quality test

air is becoming increasingly hazardous to health. That comes as no surprise, for having lived in the smog for several years before moving out of the city, I know firsthand what heavy smog days can do to a person.

The Air Quality Management District - who monitor smog levels daily - routinely announce smog alerts on radio, predicting "moderate eye irritation" for the populace. What they do not announce is that it can also produce severe headaches, nasal congestion and painful pressure across the forehead, not to mention lethargy, the mid-afternoon exhaustion that sets in on bad smog

Barbara laboratory. He says that heat and humidity combined with pollutants could make stadiums hell-holes for athletes, especially those in marathons and other long distance races. He adds: "The carbon monoxide level is also expected to go up with all those thousands of cars and buses bringing spectators to the games."

"Of course, if the air gets too bad, say above point 50 (parts per million of air) as has happened, it might be advisable to cancel the events of the day. However, I don't think anyone will do that - there's just too much money involved."

Supervisor Hahn is pressing for action and this week the Air Quality Management District got in on the act by offering a 10 point list of possible strategies for reducing the city's "skyline brown" - that halo of filthy air that often lines the Los Angeles skies.

The suggestions, like the supervisor, include staggering work hours and shutting down major industries. "Los Angeles has a chance to be a showpiece, or to be embarrassed," said Brian Farris, who wrote the district report. "We have a bad enough reputation without a bad smog episode during the Olympics."

"Athletes competing in this, will be breathing deeply and taking in a lot of pollutants - doing all the things they're not supposed to do. It could cause them harm."

Bob Girandola, a professor of physical education at the University of Southern California in the heart of downtown Los Angeles runs every day and has done so for 10 years. He says: "It would be rather foolish to have the marathon or 10,000 metre races if the smog is bad."

He says some experts suggest holding the long-distance events in the early evening when the air has cooled and the worst of the smog has been blown away. There is even talk of starting the Games very early in the day.

Dr Horvath stops short of suggesting that the Olympics be moved from Los Angeles. "There were similar problems in Mexico City," he says. "But because long-range smog forecasts are not too accurate, it's really all in the lap of the gods. With luck, competing athletes could find they're participating in events on one of those rare Los Angeles days when sea breezes just blow all that dirty air away."

Ivor Davis

هكذا من الامم



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

YEAR ON YEAR

Without the Falklands interlude and the birth of a royal heir there would not have been much to celebrate in Britain in 1982. The Government ground on with its economic programme of imposing necessary penance for previous excesses. Conquest of inflation has remained its first objective, and although the monetary mechanism that was supposed to bring that about has been partially discarded the rate tumbled in the latter part of the year. An annual inflation rate of 5 per cent is now above the horizon - historically high but a vast improvement on recent experience, and internationally competitive at last. That has been accompanied by a sharp fall in nominal interest rates made possible by a more relaxed stance on the part of the authorities in the United States.

These are notable achievements, good in themselves. Honest money is a part of honest life. But they have come with a rise in the costs they apparently entail: lost output and lost jobs. Neither in Britain nor in the industrial world as a whole is there yet an assurance that falling inflation and interest rates are themselves enough to revive and sustain a higher level of economic activity. That they are a precondition is hardly to be doubted. A reversal would be disastrous. But they have acted so far as a purge not a tonic.

Recession here and elsewhere has put the open trading system, to which most nations to their benefit subscribe, under mounting pressure of protection. At the same time the stability of the international financial order is threatened by an immediate debt crisis. Hence the immediate reaction of western governments to Opec's crumbling foundation. Paralyzed by the earlier imprudence of their bankers, they dare not take advantage of their market power to force down the price of oil - although the origin of their present woes (not the responsibility for them) lay in the cartelized power of the producers to force up the price.

In the normal course of politics all this could have been expected to sour opinion against the Government. The remorseless contraction of employment, lower real incomes for many of those in work, the headlong decline of some basic industries, were fit to inspire the Labour Opposition, embolden internal critics of government policy, and keep the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance buoyant. However, war in the South Atlantic interrupted the normal course of politics, and none of those consequences ensued.

It was an avoidable but, when it came, a necessary war. It was also a national experience to alter conduct. The instinct to protect one's own coincided with a principle of acknowledged force and clear application to the case: the right and duty to repel aggression and resist the imposition of alien rule. The campaign proved the overwhelming superiority of professional soldiers and sailors over conscript levies. Only three non-combatants were killed. The war was short, its outcome as clear as can be cut. Seldom have the words "mission accomplished" applied to warfare with such prompt and unarguable finality. A continuing political effect of that victory is the new confidence and assertion acquired by its authors, who number not only civilian ministers and military commanders, not only those who fought in or furnished the expeditionary force, but all whose full-hearted support of the enterprise was made known or could be assumed. They may be supposed to include a disproportionate share of the more creative and practical elements in the nation. Their present ascendancy enlarges the nation's capacity for action.

More specifically, the Prime Minister's political characteristics have been vindicated, and by extension the policies she has made her own have been reinforced. The volume of non-Thatcherite Conservative music has been turned down, which is of some significance in a year that is likely to see a general election.

The mastery in action so evident at the time stands in accusing contrast to the attitude of fatalism the Government encourages in respect of mass unemployment. A society that denies paid work to one in seven or eight of those who realistically seek it is a disordered society. The disorder may have to be accepted in transition, but it cannot be accepted without protest as an enduring condition. If Tory party managers rely on a calculation that because there are still many more people in work than out of work the number of three and a quarter million unemployed is, electorally neutralized, they assume and enlist a corrupted public opinion.

Not everyone in Britain saw the Falklands war in primary colours. The churches showed signs of troubled minds and drew the fire of strident patriots. And the churches continue to give divided expression to similar anxieties on a vaster scale arising from the contemplation of nuclear war.

Arms races are not a primary

cause of war. Sir Edward Grey was wrong and right.

Great armaments lead inevitably to war. The increase of armaments produces a consciousness of the strength of other nations and a sense of fear. Fear begets suspicion and distrust and evil imaginings of all sorts, till each government feels it would be criminal and a betrayal of its country not to take every precaution, while every government regards the precautions of every other government as evidence of hostile intent. There is nothing "inevitable" about the passage from great armaments to outbreak of war; not even - in fact rather less - in the case of competitive nuclear armament by the superpowers. They do however, as Grey observed, have secondary effects of sowing mistrust, inducing nervousness, enlarging the risk of some catastrophic miscalculation of intention.

In the field of nuclear disarmament the prevention of proliferation is at least as high a prize as the reduction of nuclear arsenals held by the superpowers, since a greater risk of war springs from the spread of those weapons than from their multiplication in hands already possessing them. The Non-proliferation Treaty explicitly links the reduction of existing stockpiles with the renunciation of nuclear arms by others.

That relationship gives added importance to the two sets of disarmament talks now taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr Andropov's pre-Christmas conditional offer of missile reductions in the European theatre had a frosty reception in western capitals. Both the offer and reactions to it are part of a phase of manoeuvre for effect that precedes hard bargaining in disarmament negotiations. At least the new Soviet leader has said nothing to preclude the possibility of progress and his language is relatively restrained.

Its allies expect the United States to explore the ground that has been unovered cautiously but positively. Nuclear arms control agreements leading to balanced and verifiable reductions would do much for world security. They would calm the dangerous clamour for one-sided disarmament; make less difficult control of the lateral spread of nuclear weapons; and help to revive détente between East and West. The word "détente" has become discredited in some western circles on account of its unequal observance in late years. But the state it signifies is a true object of policy, being of mutual benefit to both camps and apt for the avoidance of global war.

ALL OUR TOMORROWS

In the life of a daily newspaper, there are no yesterdays. By the time a morning paper reaches its readers today is already yesterday, tomorrow has become today, yesterday is mere history. It is the inspiration of tomorrow which fires this great circadian effort.

People who work in the newspaper business tend to be romantic about newspapers, like people who work in circuses, because the conditions in which they work and the business environment in which they operate make no sense in logic. Something extra is required which only can be explained in a romantic setting.

Thus when a newspaper fails to come out, and there is no prospect of tomorrow to inspire a common effort, attention becomes too often concentrated on the romantics - on the journalists who pine, or the printers who wait, or the stillness of the press room where not even a sign let alone a kiss stirs the sleeping machinery to life. In fact it should be the reader, and only the reader, whose deprivation should cause concern. It is the reader who has been let down; yet it is the reader who alone has the power to prevent a recurrence of such treatment by purchasing another paper.

From our mail we know that our readers do not want to be burdened with the details of the old and disreputable "Spanish" practices which infect and cor-

rupt the newspaper business throughout Fleet Street. We set out to provide a regular service for our readers, and we have failed them. When the paper is not published that represents a collective failure by all those whose work should be involved in providing that service.

A newspaper is only as good as its last edition. The longer it goes without publishing, the more its character and reputation for service have to rely on an act of collective imagination by its staff, and loyal recollection by its readers. For most people, life without a newspaper would be like music without time - a blur of inchoate sounds, an endless and incomprehensible cacophony. It is newspapers which punctuate the march of time, sycophantic their narrative of events with commentary, analysis and entertainment. Newspapers comprehend the sound of history in the making, and give it meaning.

A newspaper which is not publishing however, and thus failing to fulfil its essential service is left only with the industrial nonsense. It is left without its readers, and without its advertisers. It is alone with its native anomalies and absurdities. Without the prospect of tomorrow, which is a kind of mantra which drives all Fleet Street to overlook and overcome its heritage, a newspaper has no life in it.

However it is a collective

failure when one newspaper does not appear, because all Fleet Street stands guilty of a readiness to find fault in others while cynically overlooking the rotten sub-structure on which it survives itself. The British press is only too ready fearlessly to expose bad management, bad unions, and bad industrial relations wherever they occur, except in its own backyard. The subtleties and cynicism which poison industrial relations in Fleet Street remain a close secret. That is a strange kind of conspiracy of silence to maintain when the newspaper houses themselves find any other kind of cooperation almost impossible to achieve.

Moreover it is a double standard which contains its own reckoning. For each time a newspaper falters, as *The Times* has faltered often enough in the last five years, one more member of the public will turn wearily to the wall - or more likely the television switch - and mutter: "A plague on all their houses". A free and varied press, such as Fleet Street aspires to be, deserves better. But it has to earn the public's continuing respect, not just to buy it. If that respect is lost for good, we are all lost - journalists, printers and readers alike. To be back in print is thus no cause here for exultation, but for sober reflection, and for a determination to see that we earn that respect anew.

Refuelling in flight

From Mr Tom Threlfall
Sir, The use by Mr Tam Dalyell in his article on December 11 of the phrase "tobogganing in the air" to describe a Victor tanker refuelling a Hercules in flight, leads an air of drama to the business which would have been absent had he used a less seasonally topical word, such as "descending".
Most aircraft have to descend as frequently as they climb, and the descent does not involve them in "some dreadful accident" unless they do it into other traffic or a hard, they do it into a very little air centred cloud. There is very little air traffic in the South Atlantic, and

nothing solid above sea level between Ascension and the Falklands, so there is no reason to suppose that a Victor-Hercules combination which descends whilst it refuels in that area is in any more danger than it is when flying straight and level.

As a former RAF Victor tanker captain I am aware that the word "tobogganing" is used when the aircraft is being refuelled using all its available power and needs some further assistance from gravity, but the word is then used as jargon to describe a gentle and controlled descent, rather than emotively to add drama to a very straightforward process, as Mr Dalyell used it.

Like riding a bicycle, taking on fuel from another aircraft in flight is clearly impossible the first time one tries it, but practice makes perfect, and the RAF crews in the South Atlantic have had plenty of practice by now. They also have as strong a sense of self-preservation as the rest of us, and will avoid exposing themselves or their passengers to "hazardous circumstances".

Yours faithfully,
TOM THRELFALL,
Halloworth,
Shawford,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
December 13.

Just dealing in divorce law

From Mr C. B. Chandler
Sir, Debating the justice of our law on divorce in the manner that we have seen in recent times is to consider the problem from the wrong end. Before considering what we want from our divorce laws we need to decide what we make of the institution of marriage itself. Is it to be a lifelong union to be dissolved only in exceptional circumstances or is it to be a union to be dissolved more or less at the will of one or both of the parties?

The present law imposes potentially lifelong financial responsibilities and rights on marriage that continue even after its dissolution without any real consideration by the courts of the cause of the breakdown. At the same time the law permits people to remarry while being financially committed to one or more spouses and children by former marriages. I find this fundamentally inconsistent as the second marriage will usually prejudice the ability of the breadwinning partner to fulfil his or her legal responsibilities to the former spouse and children.

If society prefers the second of the two concepts of marriage I have mentioned it must accept that the responsibility undertaken by the parties on marriage came to an end on divorce. Protecting children from the consequences of divorces will then be almost impossible and it is for that among many reasons that I prefer the first concept. It is the result of the debate on these two concepts which determines the jurisdiction of divorce, not the other way round.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. CHANDLER,
6-8 Western Road,
Romford,
Essex.
December 17.

Earthquake in Yemen

From the Ambassador of the Yemen Republic
Sir, The Yemeni community in the United Kingdom and I are deeply touched by your sympathetic coverage of the tragic earthquake which hit the Yemen on Monday, December 13.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to *The Times* and to all information media in the United Kingdom for their part in the coverage of the event. We will not forget the messages of sympathy from the people of the United Kingdom and also all charitable institutions, who we know are doing their utmost to help.

The latest information received is that out of over 200 towns and villages in the Dhammar Province - the disaster area - 11 villages have been completely destroyed; these are Al-Ah, Dhuran, Diwa'ad, Jahl-shaq, Al-Gadada, Ba'sil, Da'awan, Ghayman, Assayed, Hasra'at and al-Hajara. The number of dead and injured stands at more than 5,000 and hundreds of thousands are homeless. The rescue operations are still being carried out.

I thank you again.
Yours sincerely,
AHMED DAIFELLAH AL-AZEIB,
The Yemen Arab Republic
Embassy,
41 South Street, W1,
December 30.

Lowering the tone

From Mr John Boulton
Sir, Regarding the organist (letter, December 15) who comforts those in church by playing hymns in a lowered key, this humane and Christian measure works in other ways of musical life. In the difficult 1920s, like many others, I had to keep myself at college by such means as were to hand, in my case musical. As a pub pianist one had to be equally humane with ageing sopranos who, handing one a copy of, say, "Annie Laurie" in C, would touch the piano and remark that "it sounds a bit high; would you please play in A flat, sonny." In this way one learnt also to succour tenors with such as "On with the Motley" and "La Donna è Mobile" in any key at all provided it was down.

And this does not only work one way. Having accepted the position of repetiteur to a nearby amateur opera and agreed that the rehearsal piano was a good half-tone down it became necessary to rehearse all the numbers in *Iolanthe* transposed at the piano a half-tone up. Music has its martyrs, even at this humble level, and I suspect that your correspondent's church organist is in more numerous company than he knows.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
JOHN BOULTON,
18 Lillingstone Avenue,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.
December 16.

The Hassan delegation

From the Saudi Arabian Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior
Sir, The recent humiliation of an Arab delegation coming to Britain to explain the Arab position regarding the Palestinian problem should not go unnoticed - or unpunished ("Britain tries to soothe the Arab anger over aborted visit", December 1).

A few facts should clarify to the British people why their Government was foolishly in humiliating the Arabs. First, the Britain of today is not the one of yesterday. In terms of political and military might it is no more than an appendage to the United States, so it should have accepted gracefully the Arab League's courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant.

Secondly, any British Government should be sensitive to the subject that the committee was hoping to discuss, namely Palestine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace preservation and nuclear arms

From the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey

Sir, I find it difficult to hold a mere dictum as responsible for any wars, unlike Professor Rotblat (December 15). It would seem to me that the responsibility rests more often with aggressors. I would take issue with a number of other points which he makes in his letter.

Of course it is unprovable that the absence of war in Europe since 1945 has been due to nuclear deterrence. But it is equally impossible to prove the contrary, and facts, such as the close proximity of states with widely divergent ideologies and interests, the many points of specific contention - such as Berlin - and the high frequency of European war before 1945 make it a reasonable deduction that nuclear deterrence has played a major part in preserving the peace.

Professor Rotblat also suggests that cruise missiles will be difficult to verify. In fact they will be no more difficult to verify than the existing dual capable aircraft and artillery of both sides, or the highly mobile Soviet SS20s.

Professor Rotblat is perhaps too pessimistic in holding that prospects of reaching agreement in reducing nuclear arsenals are diminishing. Neither of the superpowers wants to bear the responsibility for bringing about a catastrophe of global proportions and it is at least somewhat encouraging that negotiations have at long last begun in Geneva. Both sides must be allowed time for rhetoric, but we must all hope that they will get down seriously to the cogent business in hand before their positions become too entrenched.

Yours sincerely,
OTTO PICK,
University of Surrey,
Guildford,
Surrey.
December 21.

CAP surpluses

From Mr Brian Gardner
Sir, Lord Walston (December 6) misses the point. Although few would disagree with his assertion that the Community should not be pilloried for supporting its farmers, he omits to comment upon the level at which that support takes place. If price support were set at the production cost of the efficient farmer, instead of the current unnecessarily high level, surpluses would disappear along with the disappearance of the inefficient farmer.

Lord Walston's solution, maintaining high internal prices through production quotas, merely increases the burden on the consumer. This sort of supply control would undoubtedly limit budgetary expenditure, but would not eliminate another major flaw in the common agricultural policy: the excessive burden it places upon the consumer.

At present prices, the proportion of

From Mr Graham Birch
Sir, Your correspondent Mr. Thorowgood (December 10) claims that policemen readily grant bail in exchange for a written confession. This claim really is a chestnut with whiskers.

An astute modern policeman eschews confessions. This is because he knows that a confession, no matter how freely given by a suspect, will be challenged by defence lawyers in the ritualistic *voir dire* held in the absence of the jury. He knows he will be accused of oppression and/or violation of the Judges' Rules in an attempt to get the trial judge to rule the confession inadmissible. He knows that if the judge admits it the same allegations of police miscon-

duct will be repeated to the jury. Most jury members are not aware of court room gamesmanship and many accept the allegations at face value and acquit rogues.

An astute policeman recognises that confessions can be used by defence lawyers to defeat justice. He does not therefore readily hand one to them. He knows that a little extra leg work to obtain strong real evidence and the testimony of civilian witnesses is far more effective in convicting guilty persons.

Yours faithfully,
G. BIRCH,
49 Trafford Road,
Leamington Heath,
Surrey.
December 12.

Respecting old battlefields

From Dr J. R. Maddicott

Sir, Any visitor to the suburban park which is now the field of Bannockburn will know that the National Trust for Scotland and the *genius loci* do not always see eye to eye. There the trust's combination of visual insensitivity with the vulgar commercialism of car parks and peepshows has all but destroyed the historical resonances of a famous landscape.

Your report of December 14 ("Culloden Moor to be restored") suggests that another site will soon be given the same treatment. Battlefields are melancholy places, able to move by the power of their imaginative associations, and needing "visitor centres" no more than moors need to be "restored". Their guardians should leave them that way.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. MADDICOTT,
Exeter College,
Oxford.
December 15.

Widow's mite

From Professor Jan van Loewen

Sir, Irving Wardle and the Theatre Writers' Union (feature, December 8) may be interested to know that there exists a valid precedent for the "Dead Writer Levy". The French Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques (SACD), which controls all dramatic and musical performances in France and francophone Belgium and Switzerland and to which all respective dramatists and composers have to belong, levies for the last 150 years a royalty of 6 per cent in Paris and 4 per cent elsewhere (i.e., one half of the statutory figures) from all productions of non-copyrighted material.

These moneys are credited to fictitious accounts such as "Madame Veuve Molière" or "Madame Veuve Berlioz" and find their way ultimately into the welfare and pension funds of the SACD. There exists, of course, also an account, "Madame Veuve Shakespeare".

Yours sincerely,
JAN VAN LOEWEN,
12 Eldon Road, W8,
December 10.

Animal honours

From Major J. L. R. Samson

Sir, Bobbie of the 66th Foot (letter, December 16) is not the only regimental dog to have received a campaign medal and also been wounded.

Jock, of the Black Watch, was present at the actions at El-Tah and Tarnah in 1884, being wounded at the former. He was also with the regiment during the Nile expedition in 1884 to 1885 and at the Battle of Kibekhan.

A photograph taken at Malta in 1886 shows on his collar an Egypt Medal with five clasps, together with a Khedive's Star, from which it would appear that Jock was in the ranks at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882 as well.

Unfortunately, he was killed in a road accident shortly afterwards.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. R. SAMSON,
Down House,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
December 17.

Legal redress

From Mr John Christopherson

Sir, The writer of your third leader today (December 16) has missed the point slightly. It is not only because she is a barrister that Miss Mallalien is able to claim a dress allowance, it is also because she is self-employed and therefore assessed under Schedule D. Dare I detect a tiny note of envy in your writer who, as a starving employee, comes under Schedule E and so would also have to prove that his expenditure was necessarily incurred because of his employment, e.g. typewriters, quill pens, etc.

Anyway one expects a barrister to understand the law just as a rodent officer is expected to have an intimate knowledge of rats. Good luck to the fair Miss Mallalien, who has proved herself to be as clever as she is beautiful.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON,
21 Westgrove Lane,
Greenwich, SE10.
December 16.

Mark of disfavour

From Mr John Walker

Sir, The apostrophe may be dreaded or debated in some quarters, but in the Burgh of Bo'ness it is cherished. Any attempt to force us to revert to Borrowstounness will be resisted strenuously.

My belief is that the Friends of the Bo'ness Apostrophe will stop at nothing if driven to desperation they may invite our local MP (Mr Tam Dalyell) to launch a campaign of parliamentary questions. Responsibility for this will surely rest on those who have needlessly threatened an important part of Scotland's heritage.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALKER,
Rosyth House,
Grahamdyke Road,
Bo'ness,
West Lothian.
December 12.

Princess on British television

A few years ago, the Government of King Khalid sent the Ambassador of Great Britain scurrying home. A fat contract with Saudi Arabia was in the balance and cooler heads in Britain prevailed. One advantage of that is the British realization that the Saudis can be pushed around only so far.

Arabs today are at a loss to explain the blind, pigheaded and destructive support that the Zionists receive from the Europeans and Americans except on the basis of race prejudice. This support is undermining the vital interests of the West in the Arab world. If that is the case, then my advice to my fellow Arabs in our struggle against injustice is to emulate the Saudi way - namely, hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets, for they have no hearts.

Yours, etc,
BANDAR BEN ABDULLAH,
Riyadh,
Saudi Arabia.
December 10.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK January 2. Divine service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on February 8 and 10.

The Queen will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace on June 29.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on January 19.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a great gala at the Albert Hall on January 30.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Caryl Brahms at noon on Thursday, January 6, 1983 at St Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C2.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir John Anstey, 76, Mr David Atherton, 39, Mr John Bamford, 62, Mr Michael Barratt, 65, Mr Victor Bore, 74, Mr Colin C. Fray, 74, Mr J. Alan Forster, 75, Mr R. Hanbury-Tenison, 58, Sir Errington Kettlewell, 82, Miss Anya Linden, 50, Mr R. Stockman, 54, Sir George Stooke, 56, Professor T. S. Willan, 73.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Naves was christened George Gilbey on Tuesday, December 14, 1982, in The Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, by the Rev J. S. Westmuckert. The godparents are Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremy Smith, Major Andrew Beeson, Mrs Graham Sterten and Miss Sophia Ryde.

Latest appointments

Lord Bridges to be Ambassador to Italy in succession to Sir Ronald Hooper, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service in February. Baroness Platt of Writtle to be chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission for three years from May, in succession to Baroness Lockwood. Sir Roy Strong to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Professor Sir Frederick Stewart, FRS, to be trustee of the British Library, Natural History, in succession to Sir Arthur Drew. Professor Sir David Phillips, FRS, to be chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. He will succeed Sir Alec Morrison on January 22. Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marlborough College, to be the 1985 chairman of the Headmasters' Conference in succession to Mr Warwick Hild. High Master of St Paul's school, London. Mother Honor Margaret has been re-installed as Mother General of the Community of St Mary the Virgin, Wantage.

Legal

Mr Oliver Bry Poplewell, QC, to be a High Court Judge in the place of Mr Justice Thompson, who has retired. Mr Poplewell will be assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes: £100,000: 1H2 282288 (Glasgow), £50,000: 5Y7 321423 (E Sussex), £25,000: 5K5 976136 (Waltham Forest).

Latest wills

Lancaster, Mr Leslie, of Shotley Bridge, co Durham, £314,392. Marks, Mr Brian Lawrence, of Finchley, London, £297,848. Owen, Mrs Gladys Hannah, of Frensham, Bristol, £51,749. Spence, Mrs Gladys Muriel, of Albert Heath, London, £23,700. Sturt, Mr Napier Pitfield, of Washington, West Sussex, £228,138. Talbot, Mrs Elsie, of Hove, £221,261.

Advertisement for BHHI (The British Home & Hospital for incurables) with text 'INCURABLE? Yes.' and 'UNHAPPY? No.' and contact information for Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3EB.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Newman and Miss C. L. Bright. The engagement is announced between Richard James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Paul Newman, Weymouth and Dorset, and Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bright, of Corsham, Wiltshire.

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OBITUARY

CANON JOHN COLLINS Energetic champion of liberal causes



Canon John Collins, who died on December 30 at the age of 77 will be associated in the minds of many with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament of which he was chairman from 1958 to 1964.

His career began comfortably within the established ranks but there were qualities within him that made him highly critical of established attitudes and the lifelong competition in his own being of these two sides of himself produced a largely superficial toughness which was apt to mislead.

He was a residential Canon of St Paul's Cathedral from 1948 until October, 1981, a regular and often controversial preacher on current events. He had also been Treasurer, Chancellor and President of the Lewisham House, where he made an impact which it is given to few service chaplains to make.

He did not stay long and, shortly after he was priest in 1927, returned to Essex as his parish. This was an office that he fulfilled adequately and some of his time was devoted to developing his interest in New Testament studies, a field in which he was much influenced by the French modernist Louis whom he got to know personally.

In 1931 he moved into the realm of apparently certain preferment by his appointment to a Minor Canon at St Paul's and Deputy Editor-Ordinary to the King. To this in 1932 he added an Assistant Lectureship in Theology at King's College, London. In 1934 he was promoted to Priest-in-Charge.

This life came to an end in 1934 when Collins accepted the offer of a Fellowship at the University of Exeter, where he was able to help the intellectual development of such future leaders of the Church of England as George Ridd, and Mervyn Stockwood. This was also the period of his most serious academic essay 'The New Testament Problem' (1937).

In 1937 Collins went to Oriel College, Oxford as Lecturer and Chaplain, being also appointed to a Fellowship; in 1938 he became Dean.

The war disturbed him and he could not rest in Oxford. In 1940 he volunteered and became a chaplain to the RAF Volunteer Reserve and spent the war first at Cardington then at Yatesbury and finally at Bomber Command Headquarters near High Wycombe.

suspicion and disfavour and that this had a considerable effect upon his work within the Cathedral with the inevitable result that he came to concentrate more and more upon his outside activities.

Christian Action became Collins's life work and it became synonymous all over the world for large numbers of people for a dynamic Christianity concerned with love of neighbour.

Christian Action addressed itself to many subjects of which road safety was one, but more and more it tended to concentrate on the question of South Africa. In 1953 it had raised a fund for the support of passive resistance in South Africa; a more important fund followed when at the end of 1956, 156 opponents of apartheid were arrested on charges of treason.

Collins called the Bishop of Johannesburg, offering all the assistance which Christian Action could give to the accused and their families. So began the Defence and Aid Fund.

When the committee of 100 began its activities in 1960 disagreements multiplied between Collins and Russell and more and more anarchist groups within the movement weakened its cohesion and one by one the original Central Hall speakers resigned from the executive committee and in 1964 Collins himself abandoned the chairmanship.

Collins was not a prolific writer and his principal writings were the article on 'Loisy in the Encyclopaedia Britannica', a 'Hibbert Journal' article on 'The Creeds', 'The New Testament Problem' (1937), 'The Theology of Christian Action' (1948), an I.C.F. Pamphlet on 'The Resurrection', an essay in 'This War and Christian Ethics' (1940), an essay in 'The Priest as Student' (1949); a pamphlet 'Christianity and the War Crisis' (1951) (jointly with Victor Gollancz); an essay on 'Christianity as Social and Political Action' in 'Three Views of Christianity' (1962); and the autobiographical 'Faith under Fire' (1966).

of instructors, combined with his own ability, enabled him to visit practically every country in the world except Russia, stimulated him afresh and even caused him to discover different facets of the music in his programmes. As an artist he was never a ponderous intellectual, willing to spend years seeking a one-and-only solution to an interpretative problem. Music for him was something apprehended direct, through the motions and senses, which may explain why he was more strongly drawn to the romantic and impressionist composers than the classics.

The wayward, colourful Spanish school particularly delighted him: as time went on, no English audience would ever allow him to leave the platform until he had played the Rite of Fire Dance (from Falla's 'Los Cuadros Magicos'), sometimes even as a seventh or eighth encore. As a follower of Dionysus rather than Apollo, he was sometimes criticized as insufficiently weighty and soulful in Beethoven and Brahms, but his supreme refreshment to be found in his limpid tone, crystalline textures and supreme control of nuance, and for those with ears to hear his poise and subtlety of understatement, in short, his urbanity of style, could be seen to conceal an emotional experience of a life time.

As a person his gracious manners, charm and sympathy won him countless friends the world over from the first aristocratically cultivated to the most humble. He cared deeply about people, on occasion refusing to accept engagements or decorations in countries with regimes responsible for undue suffering, and conversely giving his services willingly for any charitable cause whose heart-notably those connected with his beloved Poland.

In his latter years he turned to autobiography and the first volume of his memoirs, 'My Young Years', appeared in 1973, followed by 'My Many Years in 1980'. He had been created an Hon KBE in 1977. There were two sons and two daughters of his marriage.

Marriages

Lord Swansea and Mrs L. Temple. The marriage took place quietly in London on Wednesday December 29, at Lord Swansea and Mrs Lucy Temple-Richards (née Gough).

Lord Leigh and Mrs L. Hamilton-Russell. The marriage took place in York on December 29, at the residence of Lord Leigh and Mrs Lee Hamilton-Russell.

Mr D. G. Collier and Mrs M. Jackson. The marriage took place quietly in Guildford on December 21, at the residence of Mr David George Collier, of Chilworth, and Mrs Lavinia Lynn Jackson, also of Chilworth, Surrey.

Mr J. J. Astley-Rushton and Miss G. Fox. The marriage took place on December 31 in London between Mr Julius Astley-Rushton and Miss Gabrielle Fox.

Mr N. J. Holloway and Mrs J. Cowper. The marriage took place quietly in London on December 23 between Dr Justin Newland, of Thorpe Bay, Essex, and Mrs Françoise Vivian, of Vincennes, Paris.

Mr R. E. Heath and Miss C. Friday. The marriage took place on Saturday, December 18, at St Mark's church, Bromley, Kent, by Mr Andrew Heath and Miss Christina Friday.

Mr J. M. F. Drake and Miss J. C. G. Smithard. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Temple Church between Mr John Michael Francis Drake, only son of the late Mr Kenneth Drake, and the late Mrs Jessie Drake, of Claygate, and Miss Jane Caroline Smithard, only daughter of the late Dr Edward Smithard and Mrs Edward Smithard, of Barnes.

Mr D. E. G. Hands and Mrs P. A. Henson. The marriage took place in London on Friday, December 17, between Mr Richard Granville Hands, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Hands and Miss Nancy Hands, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and Mrs Penelope Ann Henson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Jervis, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

Mr T. Birch Reynolds and Miss L. M. Caldecott. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ramsgate, between Mr Thomas Birch Reynolds and Miss Rebecca Mary Caldecott. The Rev. Canon Geoffrey Birch Reynolds was officiating.

Mr R. H. H. Maitland and Miss D. E. T. The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Holborn, Devon, of Mr Andrew Maitland, youngest son of the late Sir John Maitland and of Lady Maitland, of Harting, Hampshire, and Miss Diana Tery, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. B. Tery, of Newton Ferris, South Devon. The Bishop of Worcester, the Rev. Kenneth Knight officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream silk and lace and a bouquet of cream freesias and red roses. Mr Michael Coleworthy was best man.

A reception was held at Pamflett House (the home of the Hon Mrs Mildmay White) and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr M. A. J. Parker and Miss A. J. Shipman. The engagement is announced between Michael Alexander James Parker, only son of the late Colonel D. G. Parker, OBE, and of Mrs Parker, of Farnham, Surrey, and Amanda Jane, daughter of Mr Kenneth Shipman, of London, and Mrs Lella Shipman, of Hamstead, London.

Mr K. J. Budge and Miss C. A. Gent. The engagement is announced between Keith Joseph, younger son of the late Mr W. Budge, M.C., of Rossall Junior School, and of Mrs M. Budge, of Bury St Edmunds, and Caroline Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. Gent, of London, SW7.

Mr W. J. R. Phillips and Mrs P. A. Williams. The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. F. R. Phillips, of North Curry, Somerset, and Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. C. L. Williams, of Ber Combe, Somerset.

Lieutenant R. J. Whitey, RN and Miss C. P. Lloyd. The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr D. Painter and Susan of Mr D. Painter, of Mellor, Lancashire, and Camilla, younger daughter of His Honour Judge Dennis Lloyd and the late Mrs Margaret Lloyd, of Brough, Derbyshire.

Mr A. Morton-Hopper and Mrs M. C. Colquhoun. The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs John Morton-Hopper, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Caroline, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs Colquhoun, of Wells, Somerset.

Mr R. Holliday-Smith and Mrs M. E. M. Mackay. The marriage took place quietly in London on Friday, December 17, between Mr Roderic Holliday-Smith and Mrs Margaret Mackay (née Charming).

Mr T. Birch Reynolds and Miss L. M. Caldecott. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ramsgate, between Mr Thomas Birch Reynolds and Miss Rebecca Mary Caldecott. The Rev. Canon Geoffrey Birch Reynolds was officiating.

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN

Arthur Rubinstein, who died on December 20 in Geneva at the age of 95, established himself in a prodigiously long career at the keyboard as being among the greatest pianists of this century. Polish in birth and temperament he eventually focused his creative effort on the works of his compatriot Chopin, of which he made himself an expert interpreter.

But it was not always thus; and though it is preeminently with Chopin that he will be identified to posterity his range was wide, his sympathies catholic and there were many composers on whose works he shed fresh light. From whom he cleared the elaborate distortions and lushness which had been de rigueur in the keyboard style of the 19th century.

Thus, he played Bach, Mozart and Beethoven with a clarity and directness which was capable of arousing surprise in audiences accustomed to the romantic fervour of his predecessors. He was an older contemporary. As a young man he championed the works of Stravinsky, Ravel, and Poulenc, and from an early tour of Spain and Latin America conceived an enduring respect for the compositions of such musicians as Albeniz, Villa-Lobos and de Falla, whose works were to retain a permanent place in his repertoire.

Born in Lodz, on January 28, 1887, Rubinstein had previously relied almost entirely on his career on the inspiration of the moment, he resolved from this time onwards to adopt a much more self-critical attitude in order to bring his prodigious natural gifts to their fullest flowering.

Nevertheless the unique quality of his playing was always its spontaneity. When once asked, in a BBC interview, if the routine of between 100 and 150 concerts a year, on top of innumerable recording and film sessions, resulted in musical boredom, Rubinstein replied that he would get very bored indeed if he had to play in the same place every night, but that

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THE ARTS

Television History as farce

Henry the Sixth, Part One (BBC2) is not the easiest play to present on television. Since the small screen is best with intimate drama, it is difficult to know what to do with all those soldiers shouting absurd things in rhyming couplets. And what about Joan of Arc, do you play her as Margaret Thatcher or as principal boy (assuming that there is a difference)?

And so the producer of last night's version, Jonathan Miller, laboured under a disadvantage since he successfully parodied Shakespearean rhetoric in Beyond the Fringe many years ago, it must have been doubly difficult to play it straight. Wisely he, and the director Jane Howell, decided not to do so. As soon as the characters began speaking the verse as if they were on a sea-saw murmured, continued and ransomed, all rhyming with Beachy Head - it became clear that this was going to be a deliberately artificial production.

Loud shouts of "Hoorah!" as the Dauphin rushes on stage and then rushes off again. Enter the Duke of Gloucester, dressed in a bedspread and riding a pantomime horse. Lots of peasants whacking each other with small swords, or clinking tomato ketchup to their faces. Where are the messengers? Here they are, rattling off names in a

quite incomprehensible manner.

The paradox was that of television accommodating a self-consciously staged production, rougher and more pantomimic than anything to be found in the theatre itself. This was history as farce, a combination of Alexander Dumas and Lewis Carroll. And yet it worked: it extracted enjoyment from a play which would otherwise be sheer torture to watch. And there are nine hours to come: we might have another Dallas in the making, with the added advantage of a script.

Waiker's World Aboard the Orient Express (Yorkshire) had all the marks of a "disaster film": bad acting, banal lines and terrible costumes. The first sight of Liza Minelli, no doubt as a paying passenger, only confirmed one's worst fears: every time the train left a tunnel, I was sure that someone would be put a knife in her back. But she was so by means of the worst: it must have been difficult to fit so many boorish people within so confined a space. The director must have run out of inspiration, also, since half the film consisted of exterior shots of the train. The secret is, not to look back: it was not so much glamorous as vulgar. God forbid that an American businessman should revive the Concord.

Peter Ackroyd

Nightingale

Lyric, Hammersmith

The name of Hans Andersen is not listed in the credits for Charles Strouse's musical in which the composer of Annie makes his shaky bow as a storyteller.

Mr Strouse has outdone certain parallels between the fable of the Chinese songbird and the plight of the modern American entertainer. Thus when the nightingale passes its imperial audition it is promptly elected Bird of the Year and the court, led by two hostesses in blue-rinsed peacock feathers, break into delightful yelps of "like you, you're famous". Fickle as ever, the emperor shifts his favours to the mechanical bird ("this triumph of modern technology") and the ragtrade drops its line in Nightingale: T-shirts.

It is a witty idea which could have been developed into a satire of real cutting power. Mr Strouse, however, wishes to preserve the romance as well, with the result that neither China nor America comes properly into focus and the main effect is to bungle the original story.

The Emperor's final meeting

Theatre

with Death is duplicated in the first act, the mechanical bird simply fades out of the picture and there are protest marches and demonstrations that make no sense in the feudal context. I like the last line from the Chinese-American narrator, "Have a nice day", but the book is generally spiritless and the lyrics are led by the nose by rhyme.

Musically Mr Strouse delivers an astute blend of oriental sonorities and jazz rhythms, solos that really relate to his song and an operatically thrilling trio for the last act.

There are no numbers you can carry away in your head, but the score does achieve the stylistic mixture that the book aims at. It calls for really good voices and Peter James's production supports them. The casting of Gordon Sandison (the Emperor) and Sarah Brightman who amazingly combines the looks, dance skills and colouratura technique for the Nightingale.

Equipped with painted shutters, black towelled scenshiflers and a large smoke-puffing dragon, the show is extremely pretty in the original Andersen manner.

Irving Wardle

Irving Wardle reviews the profits and losses of the old theatrical year The adventure playgrounds closing down

For an infringement of the Trades Descriptions Act it would be hard to beat the London Transport poster showing a tube train pulling up alongside a glittering theatre street and disgorging a horde of eager passengers into a smush hit of their choice. The West End never did bear much resemblance to that Las Vegas nightmare, but in 1982 - with disruptions of public transport, worse parking than ever before, folding shows and dark theatres - its bespoths took on the likeness of funeryary urn.

Doubly crippled by VAT and subsidized competition, the West End ought by now to be claiming sympathy as an underdog. It is only too easy to see why commercial managers have changed from independent entrepreneurs into booking agents for already successful transfers. But the small residue of commercially originated work that struggled through leaves you feeling relieved that Shaftesbury Avenue is largely controlled from Hammersmith and Greenwhich. All there was to show at the end of the year were two well-earned musical successes - Windy City and Song and Dance - one respect-worthy new play, Tom Stoppard's The Real Thing, and Antony Quayle's popular classical regime at the Haymarket, which must count as the closest approximation to repertory yet achieved in the commercial sector. Otherwise the record consists of dud novelties, some so obviously disaster-prone as to defy rational explanation.

Perhaps Angela Huth's The Understanding looked attractive as a vehicle for Ralph Richardson and the late Celia Johnson; perhaps Eric Idle's Pass the Butler looked like a theatrical Son of Monty Python. But what of such scuzziness and already forgotten aberrations as Murder in Mind, The Housekeeper and A Coat of Varnish? Whatever the evolutionary impact of the recession, it is not promoting the survival of the fittest.

It gives me no satisfaction to rake over these whitened bones, and I do so only because the West End remains the one department of the theatre (apart from a couple of promising new regional circuits) where the English playwright can make a living. It is a pity, for instance, that must be done quite nicely from the run of Another Country at the Queen's; but, as he pointed out to his hosts at the SWET awards dinner, this is entirely thanks to the Greenwich Theatre which took on the play after Shaftesbury Avenue had turned it down. What response, I wonder, would Michael Frayn have had from the Savoy management if he had simply submitted the text of Noises Off and left them to



A new play worthy of rare respect: Roger Rees and Polly James in Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing"

make sense of the blueprint-like stage directions, instead of offering them Michael Blake-more's beautiful working model, by courtesy of the Lyric, Hammersmith?

Those who foresee a general landslide into museum theatre will find plenty of evidence from the record of the past 12 months. The supposed alliance between the West End and the fringe has come to nothing; more and more theatres have been changing into receiving houses; and previous sources of original product have been running dry.

The Mermaid made a gallant comeback in February with Christopher Hampton's The Portage, but the production expired at the end of its run, together with the hopes of relaunching the theatre under the John Dexter. Since then the Mermaid has been keeping

afloat with a second revival of Trafalgar. The Royal Court, likewise, hit hard times in the summer and kept its doors open by recycling the Slab Boys trilogy (this in the same year that its resident playwright, Hanif Kureishi, carried off the annual Thames Television Award for a Royal Court production). With the exception of non-transferable prestige work from Bond, Beckett and Pinter, and the lamentable saga of Ayckbourn's Way Upstream, the National Theatre has turned its back on living writers. Nor have they found much hospitality with the RSC either at Stratford, where the younger directors (Howard Davies and Barrie Kyle) have been making inauspicious debuts on the main stage; or in London, where the company's move from the Aldwych to the Barbican has entailed a cut-back in untried

material along with other sacrifices in exchanging tenure of a living theatre for incarceration in a heavily policed bank vault.

When the Barbican opened in June, I expressed the opinion that we would get used to it in time. I was wrong. The one thing its regular users have to thank the Barbican for is that it has given them a personal insight into the psychology of vandalism. Otherwise the only appropriate future I could envisage for it would be as a secure dump for nuclear waste.

The year 1982 can be summed up as the time in which we gained the Barbican and lost the Round House and Riverside Studios. As there is still the chance of a last-minute reprieve for both, I have some hope of eating my words. But even so, and even with the

Israel celebrates Huberman's centenary Tradition grown up out of tribulation

It is not only in music that Israel faces the challenge of a diverse and largely immigrant population bringing with them a carousal of foreign cultural baggage. But it is in music that the problems and the glories show themselves most exuberantly and harmlessly, not least because of the strong tradition of Jewish string playing that goes back well into the nineteenth century.

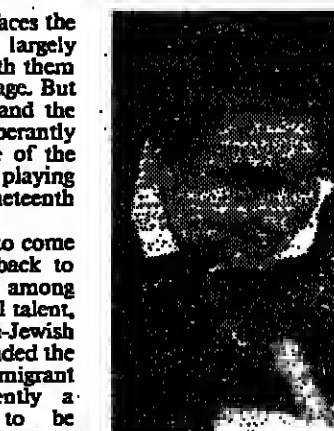
In the 1930s, when Jews began to come in great numbers from Europe back to Palestine, the arrivals included among themselves a good share of musical talent, and it was then that the Polish-Jewish violinist Bronislaw Huberman founded the Palestine Orchestra to give migrant musicians a living. More recently a chamber orchestra has had to be established in the town of Beersheba to utilize the flood of instrumental players from Russia and to cater for a new population accustomed to a certain level of musical culture.

Huberman, the first engineer of musical Zionism, naturally holds a place of honour in Israeli history, and the occasion of his centenary last month was chosen for a festival Huberman Week of six concerts (the Sabbath, as ever in Israel, is sacred) showing off seven of his outstanding successors in a dazzling, giddy tour through the repertory of violin concertos from Vivaldi to Bartok.

The choice of players and works says much about the curious nature of Jewish music making. All the soloists were four of them born or brought up in Israel: Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman, Shlomo Mintz and Ivry Gitlis (the distinguished non-Israelis were Henryk Szeryng, Isaac Stern and Ida Haendel). Of the music, though, only Mendelssohn's concerto represented the Jewish nation; the greatest violin concerto by a practising Jew, Schoenberg's, was not on the programme.

Nevertheless, we should be wary of supposing that the Jewish musical genius is naturally executive rather than creative. It is hard to believe that there is any natural predisposition that makes Jews better violin players, any more than there is an inbuilt inclination in Russians to dance, Welshmen to sing or black Americans to box. The speciality is much more likely to be a matter of self-perpetuating tradition; Stern, Perlman and Mintz are held up as figures to emulate, and so naturally they are emulated.

In Israel, too, tradition is backed by education and money. Musical activity is financed generously not only by the government but also by the Anglo-Israel Cultural Foundation, which has supported most of the leading Israeli instrumentalists while they were students, and which also provides funds for the Palestine Orchestra's successor, the Israel Philharmonic. There are, moreover, good facilities for music in schools, and gifted children have the opportunity of taking part in master classes and other intensive courses at the smoothly running and superbly equipped Jerusalem Music Center, tucked into a quiet hillside beneath the King David



Isaac Stern: "The search for beauty must go on... it's the only way"

Hotel and built with money from the Rothschild Foundation.

The position of the young Israeli violinist, in particular, is one of great privilege, in regular contact with musicians of the calibre of Stern, whose branchchild the Jerusalem Music Center was. With so much being provided the results ought to be exceptional, and they are. One of the high spots of the Huberman Week was a strong, sure performance of the Mendelssohn concerto by Mintz, alumnus of the Jerusalem Music Center, who has transformed himself from a sweet, mmmantic sensitive plant into a musician of unarguable purpose. Here it was impossible to imagine any phrase being done differently, or sounding better than it did, with Mintz's powerful bowing. His intense, bodily present purity of tone and his aptly versatile vibrato.

Meanwhile the torch of Jascha Heifetz is being handed on to a new generation. Stern, very much the paterfamilias of the occasion, played a Vivaldi triple concerto with two young aspirants, of whom the 12-year-old Roy Shiloah showed complete confidence and a well-defined musicality that could conceivably carry him on to the international stage within the next decade or so.

And this is rather odd. The young Shiloah is a "sabara", a member of the growing proportion of the population born in Israel, having Hebrew as their first language and cutting loose from their European ties. On the streets the old men in berets and the old women, heavily powdered and thickly furred, are giving place to a new generation of tan Levantine complexion. To the ignorant eye, young Israelis, the grandchildren of immigrants, would seem to have much more in common with their cousins in Cairo or Damascus than with their cousins in London or Warsaw.

History, however, is as powerful an agent of demarcation as religion, and with the effort being put into the furthering of western music in Israel, there can be little doubt that Vivaldi concertos will continue to sound there, just as strudels and blintzes will continue to be eaten. The pity is that

more stimulus is not going into composition, into the creation of an indigenous Israeli music that might unite the various cultures, even the various Jewish cultures swarming within this tiny state.

President Navon, speaking at the final gala concert of the Huberman Week, cheerfully expressed the wish that the music we were hearing within the Fredric R. Mann Auditorium (another American gift) might be repeated within the political and economic life of the country, and it is possible that a new Israeli music might have some small part in giving the country an identity and confidence it has lost.

According to Noam Sheriff, one of the leading Israeli composers of the moment, such a thing is possible, since the particular and very distinctive intonations of the Hebrew language already give a flavour of physiognomy to the musical cultures of all Jewish peoples, whether Ashkenazy or Sephardic, Russian or Moroccan. By contrast, the music of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, to judge from the capacity audiences at this festival, appeals only to the minority, albeit the large, appreciative and moneyed minority, of Israelis of European descent and connections.

What they heard in these six concerts was inevitably of unequal standard. Overloaded by so much accompanying, the Israel Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta were more often a striving crowd than a blended orchestra: in an encore of the first movement from Vivaldi's "Winter" Concerto, with Perlman, they did better without their conductor than they had done under the pressure of his driving beat.

Among the soloists, Stern was not on good form, perhaps worried by the political situation in a country he loves. During a short speech at Tel Aviv University, where he was given an honorary doctorate, he allowed himself to comment: "The search for beauty must go on, the attitudes of street politics should be overcome - it's the only way for this country".

But the damaged and mishapen specimens in this neckless of violin concertos were balanced by many pearls: Mintz in the Mendelssohn, as I have mentioned, Perlman in a masterful performance of the Beethoven, drawing phrases out of silence and allowing them to subside again into perfect quietness, Zukerman riding unruffled over the ignorance of the orchestra in the Elgar concerto and contributing a firm, responsive viola to Perlman's violin in the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante. Ida Haendel finding a whole sentence of passionate meaning in every note of the Sibelius concerto.

Obviously a week of concerts could not be expected to provide a consistently sufficient tribute to a great violinist. But Israel has well and amply repaid its debt to Huberman: the greater difficulties it faces are those of the future.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

Otello

Coliseum

Treasury's December concessions to the Arts Council, there is no doubt of the direction in which things are moving. The padlocks are going on. The adventure playgrounds are closing down. Culture is being barricaded inside official fortresses housing nothing less than classics of impregnable repute and proven driving power. Free spaces for visiting foreign troupes, experimental events and what one can only call artistic hospitality are on the way out; together with the exhilaration and flashes of insight that only thrive in open conditions.

Looking for the positive achievements of the year, you find that 1982 also marked the strengthening of another prevailing trend: the power of the director, which applies no less to the premises of Pinter, Peter Nichols, Stoppard and Frayn than to the sell-out revivals of Guys and Dolls and A Doll's House. In times of trouble, it is up to the director to keep things ticking over, as Richard Eyre, Adrian Noble, Peter Wood and their colleagues have vigorously demonstrated. The injustice in this arrangement is that it takes no account of those good new writers who do emerge.

From the production of Catherine Hayes's Stairmishes in January several arresting talents have appeared, including Sue Townsend, Carol Williams and Stephen Fagan (author of The Hand Shaker, which gets my vote as the best "how we live now" play of the year); not to mention the continuing growth of such relative newcomers as Kureishi and Tony Marchant. But their plays flare up and expire as short-lived studio events, vanishing long before they have reached their potential audience. It is directors, not writers, who enjoy the conditions of artistic continuity; particularly those who build up their own teams.

The healthiest sights on the London scene have been those of Richard Eyre following up Guys and Dolls with Schweik in the Second World War; Michael Bogdanov moving on from Spanish revenge drama to its Elizabethan counterpart; Bill Bryden reassembling his Cottesloe team for a communal A Midsummer Night's Dream; Christopher Fretwell and Robert Walker continuing their studio revivals of supposedly defunct French classics and Broadway musicals; and John Caird and Trevor Nunn regrouping their Nicholas Nickleby forces for the recreation of Peter Pan. It goes against the grain to say so, but my choice for one new play as the sacrifice of all the rest would be Philip Young's study of blindness, Crystal Clear, a group work devised by a

director.

Jonathan Miller's production of Otello returned to the Coliseum in a performance more worthy than inspiring. Only a year has elapsed since it was first seen there, yet already it shows signs of revitalisation: parts that do not quite fit, characterizations that do not quite convince and scenes that do not quite mesh together. We can spot Miller's clinical guidance in the intensity of some of the facial gestures, Otello's blinding headache, hands clasped to the temples; Iago's manic laugh, his whole body twisted in evil mirth; Desdemona's anguished disbelief, eyes averted in pain; even the Ambassador's solicitousness is drawn with detailed, careful movements.

But we rarely sense the power of Verdi's score. The attractive wooden sets, by Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe, cunningly varied from scene to scene and warmly lit, are open and inviting; the brooding claustrophobia of the music does not impinge on them. That mood has to be created by Charles Craig's Otello and Neil Howlett's Iago, and, though they are serious and admirable in many ways, their singing is far too prosaic to conjure up the depths of jealousy, fear and betrayal.

Craig's intensity and projection are never in doubt, but he often seemed strained by the range of the part and he slipped violently out of tune at the end of Act I and several times thereafter. Howlett's Iago is an almost affable creature, like a monk on holiday trying evil on for size and finding it rather fun, even with the extra prominence offered him by the 1894 Paris ending of Act III, we cannot believe in him as the single-handed creator of the opera's tragedy.

Rosalind Plowright's Desdemona towering over her consort but shrinking before his rages and suspicions, is altogether more convincing; she sings with noise and control, does not quite capture the touching fragility of the last act, but is always unusual and original in her interpretation. A newcomer to the cast is Bonaventura Bottono's Cassio, light and lithe of voice, an effective pawn in Iago's hands.

A final feeling of lack of contact with Verdi's score comes from the pit, where Mark Elder conducts a severely confident, well-paced but strangely lightweight account of what is, after all, extremely tense and concentrated music. Many wonderful points are missed: there was one interrupted cadence which Elder sailed through and Craig landed on a few moments late, flat, which typified a certain lack of responsiveness.

Nicholas Kenyon

Annie

Adelphi

Unlike Peter Pan, Toad of Toad Hall or Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat, Annie is too expensive and too difficult to cast ever to become the annual Christmas event which would otherwise be its natural destiny. Its brief return to London in the midst of a national tour following three and a half years at the Victoria Palace (not to mention the film version) is therefore to be welcomed, no matter how itchy the palms of the promoters.

You may recall from the programme credits for an "entire production directed by Martin Charnin", but it is certainly under somebody's entire control. Every bit of floor swabbing business in the orphanage, every curtsy in the Warbucks mansion, every Times Square vignette and every detail of White House drill down to the marine who delivers telegrams at attention so as to miss the recipient's hand, is punched home with confident precision. The mechanics of the show are in excellent nick, and it is a pleasure to see David Mitchell's montage sets of the Depression reappearing with all their long-range glamour and close-up squalor fully intact.

Annie is played by Amanda Louise Woodford, who begins as a box-shaped waif, with an

unsmiling face framed in lank brown hair, and blossoms into a chestnut-curl charmer in a sailor suit. The point about Annie is that she never gets above herself no matter what her change of fortunes; and Miss Woodford gets this across not only with indocinated displays of good manners but in her power to radiate discontent without saying a word. She makes a deft dance partner with her billionaire and every word comes ringing through in "Maybe" and "Think I'm Gonna Like it Here". Perhaps other child performers could do the same; but it takes something special to make a "Hello Dolly" descent down a marble staircase without the least trace of brattiness; and she pulls this off, too.

A good Annie is bound to upstage the adult company, but this is a good deal more evident now than it was with the Victoria Palace team. Charles West has the voice for Warbucks and is thrown deliciously off balance in the radio studio, floundering through his script before grinding out the compulsory commercial through clenched teeth. But he succumbs too easily to Annie before establishing his authority as a granite-hearted tycoon. Ursula Smith's Miss Hannigan and her two co-plotters spend too much energy on the comedy. They are not particularly funny, and meanwhile the sense of villainy evaporates.

Irving Wardle

difference. He harnesses the talents of his diverse performers and tailors them to the service of pantomime. Mr Grayson is a games master translated to Gooseland. The glamour of Miss Blackman is radiated through the witty one-upmanship of Demon Vanity. Dilys Watling as the principal boy is well matched to Cheryl Taylor's Mary Mary who repeats everything.

There is still too much indulgence in the sort of thing Mr Grayson is known to do on television when even the little is more than enough in panto. Miss Blackman is better off with the welcome security of written comic speeches as a nice balance to the strained rhymes of Fairy Modesty's speeches. It tends to be Mr Grayson's talk show too often, but there is at least a sturdy and masculine Mother Goose from David Morton to keep the story rolling.

Ned Chaillet

Mother Goose

Wimbledon

Honor Blackman is evil. Garbed in black and silver and glittering in jet, with a hiss and a touch of an accent to her voice, she is the incarnation of Demon Vanity, even if she has kissed James Bond. Paul Elliott would not miss a chance to mention that phase of her career and he is not about to let Larry Grayson into his Wimbledon Theatre pantomime without encouraging him, as Larry Goose, to hold an onstage Generation Game. Similarly, he manages a commercial for British Caledonian during the balloon flight out of Gooseland.

Dance

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden/Sadler's Wells

There were nothing like so many laughs as there should have been at the ballets I saw last week. The stepsisters in Cinderella at Covent Garden are played nowadays by two casts of men who go conscientiously through all the right motions, but without any trace of the geniality or acuteness of days gone by. The results are not very funny, even Michael Coleman's one bit of original business, tripping as he enters the ballroom and rolling downstairs.

Until it finds another pair of inspired clowns, the Royal Ballet might as well get away from pantomime tradition and give the roles to women (as has been done before now). Heaven knows they have enough senior women who are unsuited to classical roles and might make a go of comedy.

Antoinette Sibley, who has not danced Cinderella for ten years, made a return to the role on Saturday. She still looks lovely in it as long as one avoids noticing her feet too much. Wendy Elliot's exaggerated playing of the male is more acceptable if one looks only at her feet. Lesley Collier lacks Sibley's radiance but dances with spirit, feeling and style.

A brave but insecure first attempt at the anonymous prince by Stephen Beagley drew attention, by contrast, to Anthony Dowell's success in giving some personality to this featureless hero. Ashton's choreography gives more interest to his side-kick, the jester, but that part needs to be danced with more bravado and sensibility than it is getting.

The most consistently good dancing has come from the ensemble of young women in the midnight waltz. Deirdre Eyden is a splendid fairy godmother and even makes something of the solo which has usually looked dull. There was spirited dancing, too, from Karen Paisley, Ravenna Tucker

and Wendy Ellis among the fairies of the seasons at various performances.

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, at its home theatre, showed young dancers in leading roles. Sandra Madwick, who first danced La Fille mal gardee for her graduation performance only 18 months ago, has developed fast in her short time with the company and now makes Lise more charming and sunny. Carl Myers matches her in those qualities as Cola, but his dancing would not suffer from a little more punch. Graham Lustig, new as Alain, concentrates on the sad side of the character; for best effect, he needs to bring out equally the innocent exuberance. With David Morse a somewhat stolid Widow Simone, Fille was not quite as sparkling as Madwick and the lively supporting ensemble deserved.

In Coppelia, earlier in the week, Michael O'Hare played Franz a little too roguishly, but his humour is natural and his solos have spirit. Definitely a young man to watch. I thought Denis Bonner sensible to play up Dr Coppelius's witfulness, and Susan Lucas (another dancer returning as a professional in her graduation role) made a pretty Swanilda, but they need a sharper focus to the poetry and humour of their scenes together.

John Percival

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Review of the year 1982

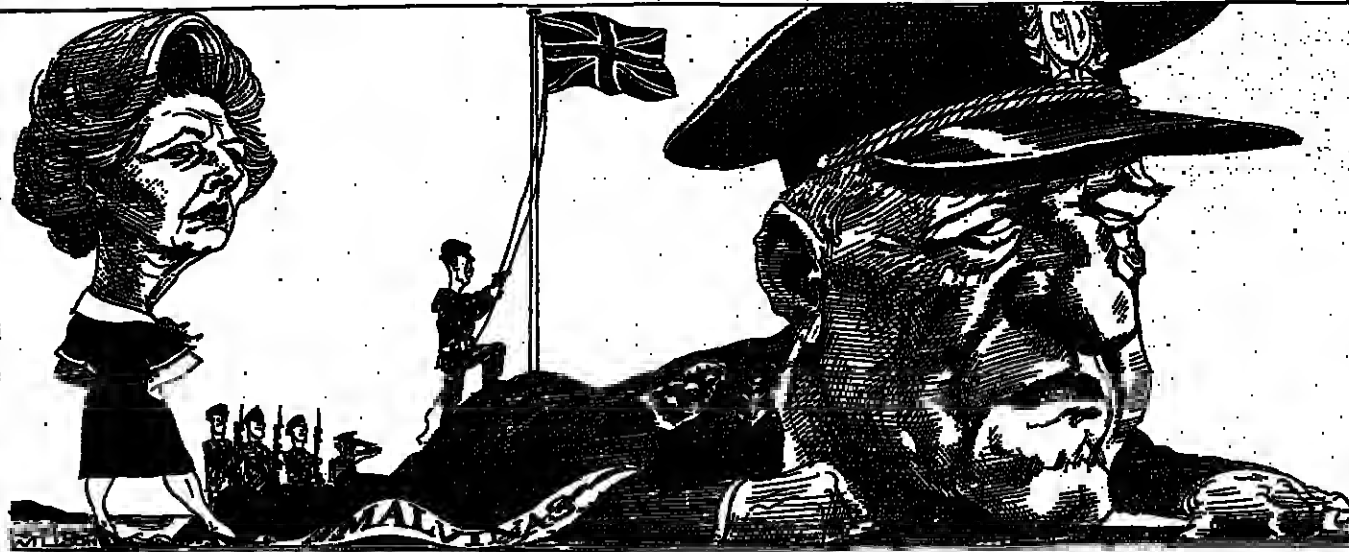
Harvests to remember, not all with pleasure

Apples, maize, cauliflowers, potatoes, peaches, cherries - even champagne grapes 1982 was a peerless harvest year. In almost all departments, though it will not be remembered for that, Prize pumpkins outswelled all records, and the glut of roses was almost monstrous.

be. We recognized the liberated farmsteads as profoundly unfortunate. The fears which the ships left behind as they sailed were released in joy when they came back: those that did come back.

Corn and butter mountains rose, wine lakes overflowed, and subsidized massacres of tomatoes and grapes occurred on unprecedented scales. The usual concurrent famines can be taken for granted, of course, and it was wholly in character with man's general management of his planet's resources that certain large tracts of marginal sub-Antarctic grazing land were systematically sown from the air with thousands of plastic mines, which would mean cutting prices on life and freedom, as well as on the later consequences of letting friends down and allowing unprovoked aggression to succeed where one can prevent it.

That particular harvest will take some time yet to reap. The cost of the Falklands war to Britain already exceeds £1m for each island, or the equivalent of two years' subsidy to British Rail, as well as one dead man for every eight islanders. There is no calculus for assessing the cost in terms of this country, which would mean cutting prices on life and freedom, as well as on the later consequences of letting friends down and allowing unprovoked aggression to succeed where one can prevent it.



Denied invitations to Lebanon and his own troubled Poland, he rejected the strong arguments of diplomatic caution for cancelling his visit to Britain while she was actually at war with a major Catholic country: instead, he visited both combatants.

He introduced himself wittily as the Bishop of Rome, that individual who proverbially hath no jurisdiction in this realm. The hands of the dying were clasped, consecrated waters were distributed 100,000 at a time, and nuns immured for 20 years emerged into the wicked world to cheer the passing Popemobile and whisk cameras from their draperies to catch his image. The patch of tarmac that he knelt to kiss on landing at Gatwick was dug up and framed for display as a relic.

There never was so strange a time, with a Pope in Toxteth and our frigates dodging Exocets in the South Atlantic, in the midst of the excitement a oew second heir to the throne was born. In a graceful gesture of conciliation, the child was named after Mr William Hamilton, MP.

It is not easy to cast the imagination back to the political scene before those days. When the scrap metal dealers ran up their flag on South Georgia, conventional wisdom was as certain that the Tories could not win the next election as it is certain now that they cannot lose. They were running third to Alliance and Labour in the polls.

By July the Tories were 20 points ahead of the field. Politicians' reputations stood or fell according to whether they had had a "good war". Michael Foot and his factious followers were torn between disgust at colonial adventures and abhorrence of military dictatorships, and danced ineffectually on the sidelines. But it was the Alliance which suffered most, as the sound of gunfire sent voters back to the old politics.

As for the Prime Minister, her exaltation knew no bounds. She did not quite say that she had the body of a weak and feeble woman but the heart and

stomach of a prince, but she did assert royally that we were not interested in the possibility of defeat. Yet the most enduring problems that faced her administration could not be solved by the dispatch of a task force. More vulnerable than any other industrial nation to the rigours of the worst world recession in 50 years, Britain found itself in a plight such as to cause all talk of upturns and light at the end of tunnels to filter and die away. Unemployment rose from three million to three and a quarter. The Government moved vigorously to eliminate this trend by redefining the statistics. In international conference, the developed nations met to pray to be delivered from protectionism, but not yet.

The impression left by domestic politics, however, was not of defeat, but of a year of victories. Aslef went down, the NUR went down, the health service workers went down, the miners thought of picking a fight, and thought better of it, the TUC did not know which way to turn. The old dragon of inflation was humbled, and the real disposable incomes of most households actually rose slightly. Those of the poor did not, but the poor are only a minority, and on the evidence a resigned one.

For the rest of us, this was the year when everyone began to skim the streets on roller skates, wearing earphones to enjoy their own private music sessions. One household in ten had a video recorder, twice as many as a year ago, and more than in any other country. We were harassed by dilemmas over what to watch, now that the fourth TV channel had widened the choice. No wonder such a plugged-in nation was too engrossed to take up last year's insurrectionary hints from Brixton and Liverpool.

Who could find time to bear a grudge with ET, to sigh over, and Charlot of Five restoring Britain's pride with the haul of Oscars London treated itself to a slip-up, new arts centre at the Barbican, with undulating parquet, a sub-tropical conserva-

tory, and Peggy Ashcroft. The National flooded its stalls with a lavish water spectacle, Alan Ayckboure's version of the sea-fights the Caesars used to stage in the Colosseum. Guys and Dolls challenged comparison with the immortal Brando and Sinatra. Even our footballers escaped their usual ignominy in the World Cup.

As for the unemployed, they could cultivate their gardens (or window-boxes; Voltaire did not foresee the tower-block society). It was a rewarding activity this year. The winter was the coldest since 1895; it was colder one night at Braemar than it was at the South Pole. Eggs froze in the pasty, hulking nut of their shells, as if tenderly hard-boiled; flocks and villages were buried in snow. A short sharp blizzard, what farmers call "a dripping June to bring all into time", and then harvest sunshine completed the conditions necessary to fill barns and larders to overflowing.

Less innocent entertainments were also available. The Falklands created an appetite for sensation, and to satisfy it the media turned to the old dependable, royalty. There was good mileage in Fagan, and better in Trestrail (he had no share in the errors that allowed the former to stroll to oo the Queen in her bedroom, but he was the one who resigned, incompetence being excusable, but sexual deviancy not). There were Abbe and Mark, there was Koo Stark; failing anything else, anoxia could be given a run.

The most notable sign of political life outside Westminster was not to do with employment, and perhaps not even much to do with the Falklands. It was the growth of the disarmament movement, agitated by the prospect of a new generation of nuclear missiles, and by rough talk from world leaders. Its influence was felt not only at Greenham Common, but also throughout western Europe, and even in the face of a supported body, the United States Congress.

Mr Brezhnev rattled his sabre for the last time, and died, deserving the gratitude of us all for having done no more than rattle it. The Moscow-watchers all agreed that a long period of internal manoeuvring and external immobility would follow. Next day a new leader emerged, Yuri Andropov, with his distinctive, desiccative tone of voice and his air, by Kremenfi standards, of being a man in a hurry. With Lech Walesa still leading Jaruzelski's dance, Afghanistan still unsubdued, and a domestic system that would continue a disastrous harvest even in 1982, he would have to be.

Spain changed governments, entered NATO and opened the gate to Gibraltar. Heri Schmidt was ditched by his friends, Mr Mitterrand reversed course. Dublin had a year of three governments, and Ulster got an assembly. It was not sure it wanted. Its terrorists killed bandmen, barmaids and horses indiscriminately, but took slightly fewer scalps than last year. On their knees and at each other's throats, Iran and Iraq continued all year to slaughter the sons of Islam - more of them than the casualties of Lebanon and the Falklands put together.

A Californian humourist faced headache pills with cyanide to the drugstore. Animal rights campaigners sent a bomb to the Prime Minister, forgetting that she is an animal, too, and quite possibly a member of an endangered species. A lady from Bristol convinced herself, and some doctors, that she was suffering from a crippling allergy to the whole, modern world: it was easy to see her point.

It was the best of times and the worst of times, a year of gut and hunger, bombs and heroin, blizzards and strawberries, unemployment and civility. It was a year that called for immediate reactions - either to declare that the whole mystifying farago brought one out in a rash, or to starg in the face of, and murmur, like the Pope in Nigeria: "Thanks be to Allah."

George Hill

The Falklands

The little local upset that became a famous victory

March 19: Between 50 and 60 Argentine land on S Georgia. April 2: Argentine invasion. Marines surrender after three-hour battle.

April 3: A Saturday sitting of the House of Commons (the first since Suez, 1956). April 3: UN Security Council passes Resolution 502 calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal of Argentine troops.

April 5: Task force sails. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, resigns and is succeeded by Mr Francis Pym. April 25: Britain recaptures S Georgia.

April 30: The US orders sanctions against Argentina, following the failure of peace talks in which the Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, had played a large part.

May 1: British aircraft bomb Port Stanley airfield; warships shell Argentine positions. May 2: Argentine cruiser General Belgrano sunk.

May 4: HMS Sheffield hit by Exocet missile, later sinking. May 20: UN peace efforts break down.

May 21: British troops establish a beachhead at San Carlos. HMS Ardent lost. May 24: HMS Antelope sunk. May 25: HMS Coventry lost; Atlantic Conveyor hit by Exocet.

May 26: The South Atlantic Fund was set up for families of task force victims; by Dec 9 £14m had been contributed. May 28: Darwin and Goose Green recaptured; 1,400 prisoners taken.

June 6: Versailles summit of world leaders supports British action. June 8: Argentine air attack on ships off Bluff Cove leads to many British casualties; 11 enemy aircraft shot down.

June 10: The Falkland Islands Appeal Fund was set up to provide aid for the islanders. June 12: HMS Glamorgan hit. June 14: Ceasefire. General Menendez surrenders with nearly 10,000 troops to Major General Jeremy Moore.

June 17: General Galtieri was ousted as President of Argentina; on July 1 he was succeeded by General Bignone. June 18: Argentina refused to declare formally an end to hostilities.

June 20: The EEC dropped trade sanctions. June 25: Mr Rex Hoot returned to Port Stanley. July 6: Lord Frankley was appointed Chairman of the Falklands inquiry.

July 12: The US lifted trade sanctions. July 21: International Commission of Jurists considered that Argentina's claim to the Falklands was "not as empty of merit as British statements imply".

July 21: A Commons Select Committee on Defence investigated the role of the media during the campaign. July 26: Falklands Islands service at St Paul's Cathedral. Sept 13: The Falklands Islands Economy Study report - chairman, Lord Shackleton recommended spending £100m on them over five years.

Sept 14: Both countries lifted financial sanctions. Oct 11: The US lifted its arms embargo to Argentina. Oct 11: Among the Falklands awards were two posthumous VC's - Lt-Col H. Jones and Sgt I. McKay.

Oct 12: Victory parade through the City of London. Nov 5: The UN assembly voted for a renewal of negotiations on the sovereignty of the islands (90 for, including the US; 12 against; 52 abstentions).

Nov 10: The cost of retaking and holding the islands was put at £2,500m. Nov 11: The bodies of 64 Servicemen whose relations had asked for them to be buried in Britain, arrived at Southampton. The total death toll in the campaign was 237 Servicemen and 18 civilians.

Nov 28: The Foreign Office said that it would look for sites on the islands for the Argentine dead. Nov 28: Second reading of Bill to give all islanders British citizenship.

Dec 8: £31m aid announced. December 14: The Falklands Campaign: The Lessons, a Government white paper was published, announcing plans to spend more than £1,000m on making good losses in the campaign.

December 16: The Government White Paper, The Handling of Press and Public Information during the Falklands Conflict was published; it emphasized the importance of propaganda and the need to influence world public opinion; it noted that arrangements for accrediting journalists to the task force were haphazard to the point of being farcical.

December 17: The Government endorsed Bank of England loans to Argentina.

January

- 5 At Ipswich, a man found guilty of rape was fined £2,000, the judge ruling that the victim was guilty of "contributory negligence" (see also Jan 20). 13 An Air Florida Boeing 737 crashed in Washington killing 78 people. 20 The Government accepted an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill compelling judges to jail rapists (see also Dec 14). 21 Mr Nicholas Fairbairn resigned as Solicitor General for Scotland after his remarks about a Glasgow rape case (see also May 28). Mr David Goldstone bought Land's End for £1.75m. 27 The Irish Republic's Fine Gael-Labour coalition led by Dr FitzGerald resigned after a budget defeat (see also Mar 9). 28 The Employment Bill, 1982, was published; it included compensation for workers losing their jobs for refusing to join a union. 31 Thirteen West German youths were killed in an avalanche in Salzburg province.

February

- 5 Laker Airways collapsed. 7 Dr Neil Aggett was found hanged in his cell in Johannesburg; the verdict on Dec 21 was suicide. 12 Fifteen men lost their lives when the Greek ship Victory sank 300 miles west of Land's End. 15 The crew of 84 on the oil rig Ocean Ranger lost their lives when it sank 60 miles off St John's, Newfoundland. An avalanche on Ben Nevis killed three people. 18 Mr Joshua Nkomo was dismissed from his post in Mr Mugabe's government. The S. African frigate President Kruger sank 80 miles off Cape Point after a collision with a tanker, and 13 of the crew lost their lives. 19 The Court of Appeal ruled (McKay v Essex Area Health Authority) that a child had no rights to sue for being allowed to be born deformed.

March

- 24 Greenland, in a referendum, voted to withdraw from the EEC. 25 The European Court ruled that parents could forbid their children to be beaten at school. 27 The Doyle Carte company played its last performance, HMS Pinafore, at the Adelphi Theatre. 3 Details were announced of the execution of a new home guard - the Home Service Force. The Queen opened the Barbican Centre. 5 In the Belfast South by-election the Rev M. Smyth held the seat for the Official Unionists. 7 Protests of fraud in the re-election of Guatemala's military regime were crushed; on March 12 a massacre of about 200 people was reported. 9 The Budget, petrol, road and tobacco taxes increased; tax allowances and special benefits increased. Mr Charles Haughey (Fianna Fail) was elected Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, replacing Dr Garret FitzGerald (Fine Gael) (see also Nov 4 and Nov 25).

April

- 11 An amendment of the Government's decision to replace Polaris with the US Trident 2 at a cost of £7,500m. 13 In the French Alps, 11 skiers were killed by avalanches. 15 An 11-year-old boy was killed by an IRA bomb at Banbridge, Co Down. Mr Harold Evans resigned as Editor of The Times; he was succeeded by Mr Charles Douglas-Hinme. 16 A South African raid in Angola, in which 201 Swapo guerrillas were killed, was reported. 17 The Police Federation called for the reintroduction of capital punishment. 19 Three prison officers were acquitted of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser at Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, on August 18, 1980. English cricketers playing against a South African team were banned from Test cricket for three years. 21 The Free Church Federal Council and the British

May

- 1 Ford banned the sale of right hand drive cars in West Germany; on Aug 9 the European Commission ordered the company to lift the ban. 4 Over 11,000 people were arrested in violent Solidarity demonstrations in Poland. 6 The Government announced a 6 per cent pay increase for doctors, dentists, civil servants and the Forces. 7 The House of Lords awarded Mrs Rosina McLaughlin damages for shock caused by injuries sustained in a crash by her family. 11 The House of Commons voted against a return of the death penalty. Health service workers began industrial action in support of a pay offer better than 4 to 6.4 per cent; on the 19th a national one-day strike, supported by the TUC, took place. 12 Two more sectarian murders in Northern Ireland took place.

Calendar of the year

- 1 Council of Churches gave their approval to fertilization outside the womb, provided that the egg and the sperm came from the couple concerned. 23 An army coup led by General Efraim Montal overthrew the government of President Garcia in Guatemala. 24 After a military coup in Bangladesh, led by General Ershad, was appointed president in the place of Mr Sattar. 25 In the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election Mr Roy Jenkins easily won the seat for the SDP-Liberal Alliance. With the shooting of three soldiers in N Ireland, the number of soldiers killed there rose to 348 and the total death toll to 2,187 since 1969. 28 Amidst heavy fighting, El Salvador held its first elections in 50 years; in America, London and Berlin thousands demonstrated against American policy in that country; on May 2, Alvaro Magaña became president. 30 The final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic Commission was published. The prison inspectorate's first report in many years was published, describing "degrading and brutalizing" conditions in four out of five prisons. 5 Government changes: Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary resigned and was replaced by Mr Francis Pym. 12 In West Germany nearly half a million people joined in protest against the deployment of US missiles in Europe. 15 Jail sentences were passed on 10 youths for their part in the manslaughter of Terence May and riot on June 1 1981 at Thornton Heath, S. London. 18 A new Constitution for Canada, including a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, was signed by the Queen in Ottawa. Salisbury, Zimbabwe was renamed Harare. 25 Israel withdrew from Sinai, which it occupied in 1967. 27 The Court of Appeal rejected menstrual tension as a special reference for criminal acts. 29 Birth of the first test-tube baby in Britain. 30 Spain became the 16th member of Nato.

The Lebanon

War and massacre: a nation in anguish

- April 11 Mr Yasser Arafat challenged the Israelis to invade Lebanon. April 21 Israeli jets bombed Lebanon. June 3 Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to Britain, shot in London. June 4 Israel launched a massive air attack near Beirut; Palestinians made rocket attacks against northern Israel. June 6 Israel invaded southern Lebanon; Syrian forces were engaged. June 7 The UN Security Council unanimously called for Israel's withdrawal. June 9 The US vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel. June 11 A ceasefire came into effect; it broke down on the 13th when Israeli troops isolated west Beirut. June 16 The PLO announced it would lay down its arms in return for direct negotiations with the US. June 18 A ceasefire, Mr Philip Habib, US special envoy, held talks with President Sarkis. Palestinians in Beirut 30 days to leave. July 25 The PLO agreed to accept the UN resolution 242 - recognition of Israel - in return for American recognition of the PLO; the White House rejected the offer. Aug 2 Israel entered central Beirut. Aug 12 A 10-hour Israeli air attack on Palestinian camps in West Beirut; a split Israeli Cabinet called a halt to the bombing. Aug 22 The evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas began. Aug 23 Bashir Geryel elected President of Lebanon; on Sept 14 he was killed in a bomb explosion. Aug 25 American forces supervised the PLO evacuation to Syria; French and Italian troops took up positions in Beirut. Aug 30 Mr Yasser Arafat left Beirut. Sept 1 President Reagan called for a Palestinian state linked with Jordan. Sept 15 Israeli troops advanced into West Beirut. Sept 16 Christian Phalangist forces began sweeping camps in West Beirut; a massacre of men, women and children took place in the Chabra and Chtalla refugee camp. Sept 23 Mr Amin Gemayel was installed as President of Lebanon. Sept 28 Israel left Beirut; Mr Begin agreed to hold an inquiry into the massacre (see also Oct 3). Oct 3 Six Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush 12 miles SE of Beirut; Mr Yitzhak Kaban was named as the head of a three-member inquiry commission (see also the 19th). Oct 14 Israeli troops intervened in fighting between Phalangists and Druze Arabs. Oct 19 The inquiry into the Beirut massacre opened; Mr Begin testified on Nov 8. Nov 11 In Tyre, 89 people - some Israeli soldiers - were killed when a bomb exploded in the military HQ.

June

- 1 The European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats came in to operation. 2 President Reagan arrived in Paris for a 10-day European visit; he arrived in Britain on the 7th. 3 In the Merton by-election Conservatives woo the seat from Labour. 4 In Spain, two Army officers were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for their part in the attempted coup of Feb 23, 1981. 7 The deaths on Everest of Peter Boardman and Joe Tasker of the Chris Bonington expedition were reported. 8 The third health service strike was joined by some other unions. 12 Among the Birthday Honours were a peerage for Mr Joe Gormley and OBEs for Kevin Keegan and Arthur Negus. 13 King Khalid of Saudi Arabia died and was succeeded by his brother Prince Fahd. 17 A policeman was shot dead in N York; on the 28th a police sergeant was shot dead, in a shoot out at Malton, Barry Prudom was shot dead. 18 The US ban on equipment for the Russian gas pipeline was extended to cover overseas subsidiaries of American companies (see also Aug 2). The Court of Appeal upheld a worker's right to choose his union. Signor Roberto Calvi, due to appear in a Rome court on the 21st was found hanging from Blackfriars Bridge, London; on July 23 the inquest verdict was suicide. 21 A son was born to the Princess of Wales; on Aug 4 he was christened William Arthur Philip Louis. 22 The Defence Estimates were published - £14,000m. 24 In the Coathbridge by-election, Labour held the seat with a reduced majority. 25 The US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig resigned; he was succeeded by Mr George Shultz. 28 The US space shuttle Columbia was launched. The Methodist Church endorsed the interchurch covenant accepted two years ago.

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RUGBY UNION

Pride of hungry British players

By David Hands

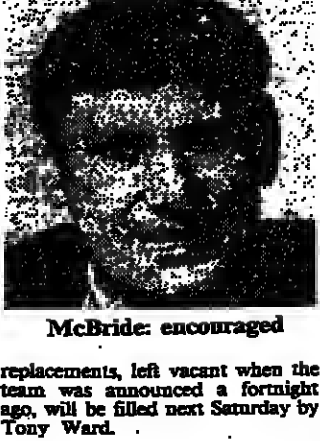
The old year has left the field limping slightly because of a series of boot money and suffering mild fluence from an over-rich diet of penalties and too little of the lighter fare which Miss Erica Roe, among others, hinted was in store at the year's beginning.

The International Board, having bypassed the issue of professionalisation and its attendant horrors last March, must surely knuckle down in the spring and pave the way for an amendment of the laws as they stand (what irony that the subcommittee constituted to rewrite the laws were disbanded last spring).

The new year brings much promise, a Lions year always does and much of the groundwork has already been achieved. The coach to the 1983 party in New Zealand, Jim Taylor, was a well-known name last Wednesday as he watched Leicester beat the Barbarians 36-16 and the manager, Bill McBride, said how encouraged he had been by the talent of the players.

"I think we have a lot of hungry players, players who want to do well; we have a lot of winners around," he said. "It has been a great help for Jim and me to see players early, having had the Fijians and the Maoris over here, and to get an idea of our strength in depth. I just hope we have a good international tour, especially now, it'll make our job that much easier."

The Irish practice match behind closed doors at Lansdowne Road yesterday, in preparation for the game against the Barbarians on Saturday, was disrupted by injury and illness. The team captain and booker, Claran Fitzgerald, was unable to play because of a virus infection; the full back, Hugo MacNeill, damaged a hamstring during a squad training session on Saturday, and Donal Linnihan was ruled out because of a damaged ankle.



McBride: encouraged

Moseley are still frustrated

Morley spoons up his porridge

Moseley, for all their strength over the years, have only twice been successful at the Arms Park. The last time was in 1886. The record books did not change after Saturday Cardiff won by four goals, a try and a penalty to one goal, a try, two penalties and a drop goal.

It may have been the programme notes which told McBride's last two wins at the Bristol Memorial ground, in the week of the New Year 10 years ago and 20 years ago; it may merely have been the desire to witness 1983 in style whatever it was, Bristol had a new meaning to "the muddy cesses of beer" as they slipped nimbly over a porridge of a pitch to score three goals, 10 tries and a penalty goal, by which the biggest victory of the season and the biggest margin of defeat in the history of fixtures between these clubs.

Cardiff were more of a precaution since he damaged ligaments in the same knee earlier this season, but will be fit should England require him in any capacity later this month. The only query left in the air after the match concerned the final of the county championship, due to be played at Bristol on January 29, assuming we are not in for a dry spell, does that game deserve to be played on such a treacherous surface?

Bristol made light of it, of course, so Gloucestershire and Yorkshire may do so too. It was particularly heartening to see the play of the month, the only query left in the air after the match concerned the final of the county championship, due to be played at Bristol on January 29, assuming we are not in for a dry spell, does that game deserve to be played on such a treacherous surface?

Wakefield have reason to rue missed kicks

End of a tradition for Hawick

Wakefield's defeat by Gosforth at Collyer Grove on Saturday by a drop goal and two penalties, to a try, a drop goal and two penalties, illustrated the sad old truth that the first member of any rugby team should be a club's best goal-kicker.

Edwards stormed down the blind side, having pecked off a rolled, maul and scored the only try of the match, and, having missed narrowly with a drop kick, Johnson appreciatively caught the consequent drop-out and made no mistake with his second chance. Wakefield, having lost their 100 per cent Northern Merit table record before Christmas to Orell, reacted with a vigour and enterprise that contrasted with their early indications.

When organized rugby resumed in Scotland after the 1914-18 War, one of the most famous fixtures was on New Year's day when Heriot's FP travelled from Edinburgh to play Hawick at Mansfield Park. There was no fixture during the last war, and the match has taken place in Hawick ever since.

From next year the fixture will take place in Edinburgh and Hawick alternately, and almost certainly it will be played on January 2, so that the players can have their New Year's day with their families.

Viswanath may lose his Test place

Injured Garner strikes against Tasmania

Faisalabad (Reuters) - Gundappa Viswanath, the most experienced Indian batsman with 83 consecutive Test match appearances, is in danger of losing his place for the third Test against Pakistan starting here today.

Launceston, Tasmania (Reuters) - The West Indian fast medium bowler Jug Garner defied injury to sustain his fine form in Sheffield Shield cricket matches for South Australia. There was no play on Saturday because of rain but on Sunday he bowled 22 overs for 25 runs, taking five for 73 from 28 overs.

Watch on Woodward

Two England selectors watched Clive Woodward go through an inconclusive fitness test for his club Leicester, in their 21-9 win over Bath on Saturday.

Two England selectors watched Clive Woodward go through an inconclusive fitness test for his club Leicester, in their 21-9 win over Bath on Saturday. Woodward, who has been included in the England team to meet France, which will be announced tomorrow, has been hindered this season by a shoulder injury but he did not play a leading role in a match during which the Leicester lock, Jackson, was sent off for kicking.

Weekend results

RUGBY LEAGUE

Table of rugby league results including matches like Chesham 27, Chesham 7, and others.

Table of rugby league results including matches like Hull Kingston Rovers 27, Hull Kingston Rovers 7, and others.

Table of rugby league results including matches like South Devon 27, South Devon 7, and others.

Sinning Prohm scores four

A nice sense of timing

Hull Kingston Rovers scored nine tries against Halifax to go back to the top of the first division. Four of the tries came from the New Zealander, Gary Prohm, before he was banished to the sin bin for a late tackle. Rovers won 35-4.

John Crossley, Fulham's wily stand-off, could hardly have chosen a better time to score at York yesterday. Ten minutes from the end and with the gloom descending - York have no floodlights as yet - Crossley was sent to the sin bin at the end of a hard match and the home side, which included no fewer than seven reserves, was threatening to upset the Londoners' unbeaten away record in the Second Division.

All eyes were on Crossley, who when he played for York two seasons ago, established a national try-scoring record. Now firmly established in the Londoners' starting line-up, Crossley needed just one more to break his new club's record.

RUGBY FIXTURES

RUGBY LEAGUE

Table of rugby union fixtures including matches like Bedford v Oldham, and others.

Table of rugby league fixtures including matches like Hull Kingston Rovers v Halifax, and others.

Table of rugby league fixtures including matches like South Devon v Exeter, and others.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BASKETBALL

Fulham should reach such a precarious position again as a side that must now battle to finish in the top six as a tribute to the courage of the Yorkshiremen. Though much of that play consisted of Dunkerley and Frizinski powering upfield on their own, York showed that they are as resolute as any side in the league.

There will probably be at least one other English club on the competition list. They felt worthy of a higher position than ninth, six places higher in fact. Beaten by Maccabi in last year's first, Solent again found the task well beyond them, although once more Williams was not opposing the club's gargantuan Argentine centre but a genuine English match, having returned promising to behave. He did so for half a match before swearing at an official.

Shannon Hazel, the Wellington professional, won the Swallow Trophy, the under-24 championship, for the first time at Queen's in Canterbury last week, writes. He overhauled John Sparling, an Old Tombridgean, 15-3, 15-2, 15-1, in the final.

RUGBY LEAGUE

HOCKEY

First Division: 1. Bradford Northern 16, 2. Carlisle 10, 3. Featherstone Rovers 10, 4. Halifax 10, 5. Hull Kingston Rovers 10, 6. Leeds 10, 7. Wakefield Trinity 10, 8. York 10.

Second Division: 1. Bradford Bulls 10, 2. Bradford City 10, 3. Bradford Park Avenue 10, 4. Bradford Thistle 10, 5. Bradford Young Lions 10, 6. Bradford Zebras 10, 7. Bradford Bulls 10, 8. Bradford City 10.

Third Division: 1. Bradford Bulls 10, 2. Bradford City 10, 3. Bradford Park Avenue 10, 4. Bradford Thistle 10, 5. Bradford Young Lions 10, 6. Bradford Zebras 10, 7. Bradford Bulls 10, 8. Bradford City 10.

First day falls sadly short of expectations

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

The fifth Test match had an anticlimactic start here yesterday. Of the 90 overs that should have been played, 46 were lost in rain and had light, and Dyson, who made an unbeaten 58 out of an Australian score of 138 for two, can have been in no doubt that anyone else - not even the man who mastered most of the second Test match here before he had so much as taken guard.

Subsequently Dyson batted very competently. The only stroke he plays which leaves any lasting impression are the best of his off drives, but he is just the steady type of batsman who must be used by him when he needs only to draw a match to win a series.

England will have to do particularly well today if they are not to surrender the Ashes - and on a pitch without any pace that is a lot to ask. With the series still open, it seems a pity, especially after yesterday's rain, that it is not a one-day match. As it is, it is today's play or tomorrow's is completely washed out (that is to say, if it rains today).

Such palpable mistakes are hard to condone. Had Dyson been given out, as he should have been, there is no knowing what might have come of it. In the event it was an hour before the first wicket fell. With the drinks trolley waiting at the gate, Westsals mischievously began to move his left leg backwards before coming back into line, to exploit this, England bowled at his legs and he was out for 12. Three times in this series he has been bowled off his pads.

Already the sky was filling in. There was time, though, before rain stopped play for the first time at a Test match here since 1937. To make an unconvincing start, England bowled short at him, hoping to get him caught at short leg trying to fend one off or on the leg secondary knock, and more than once they were nearly successful. Chappell, I thought, looked much more out, leg-before to Botham, playing no stroke, when he was five, than when eventually he was given out, playing defensively at 55. By then the score was 96, the time three o'clock and Chappell fast running him form. This time the wicket was a simple one.

Without looking particularly like getting anyone out, Hemmings, preferred to Friggle from the side that won in Melbourne, had to wait until the last over before he could get a wicket.

It would have been in the hope of winning the toss and batting first, thus committing Australia to the fourth innings, that Hemmings was given his place. The pitch is here enough in parts to be taking spin before too long. Yesterday, although it played well enough, I doubt whether England's batsmen would have lost as few as two wickets. It was not, sadly, one of those lovely, sunny Sydney days when cricket, especially batting, is such a joy. A pity when so much had been expected of it.

Willis was excellent. No one accepts the slings and errors of Australian umpires with a more admirable detachment ("I said when the tour began that I would not be criticizing umpires, and I am not going to start now"), no one among the bowlers, is more reliably accurate. Botham had a long and slow stint, mostly pitching the ball up, but he bowled one or two useful bouncers, the best of them by Chappell soon after he came in, but

Wonderful game which rescued a whole tour

After a finish of such prolonged and awful suspense that it has taken years off one's life, England won the fourth Test match against Australia by three runs in Melbourne John Woodcock writes.

After 11 overs Border and Thomson had received 33 balls each. The confidence which was to be their undoing in the end was being echoed in the stands.

It was the 94th Test match ever played, and only once, at Brisbane in 1960 when Australia and West Indies tied, has there been a closer finish.

Botham runs in to bowl to Thomson the first ball of the eighteenth over of the morning. Thomson grasping for glory, spurs his sixteen hair escaping, the ball, short of a length and wide of the off stump, then plays him hard in the slip at a nice height and not especially fast. Tavart, hands as much of a tremble as mine, fails to hold it. Mercurially, though, he knocks it up, and Miller, from first slip, moves behind him, and by completing the catch saves Tavart from being the wicket's unhelpful man. What a game cricketer! At one moment it is tribulation, at the next our most incalculable joy.

Viswanath may lose his Test place

Faisalabad (Reuters) - Gundappa Viswanath, the most experienced Indian batsman with 83 consecutive Test match appearances, is in danger of losing his place for the third Test against Pakistan starting here today.

The Indian selectors indicated that Viswanath, aged 33, who made his first Test appearance in 1969, might have to step down after the weak batting performance in the second Test. Pakistan won by an innings and 86 runs to go 1-0 up in the six-match series. Viswanath has contributed only 25 runs so far in the series and his place is under question.

Watch on Woodward

Two England selectors watched Clive Woodward go through an inconclusive fitness test for his club Leicester, in their 21-9 win over Bath on Saturday.

Launceston, Tasmania (Reuters) - The West Indian fast medium bowler Jug Garner defied injury to sustain his fine form in Sheffield Shield cricket matches for South Australia. There was no play on Saturday because of rain but on Sunday he bowled 22 overs for 25 runs, taking five for 73 from 28 overs.

Watch on Woodward

Two England selectors watched Clive Woodward go through an inconclusive fitness test for his club Leicester, in their 21-9 win over Bath on Saturday.

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DEATHS
COTTON, MARIA ISABEL (FOOTIE) - Passed on Christmas morning...

BIRTHS
ALLEN - On December 20th in Philips...

DEATHS
YOUNG - On December 20th at an...

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)
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IN MEMORIAM
SONAS, BEN - In loving memory...

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THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914

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SAUDI ARABIA
Major Saudi company seeking a Director

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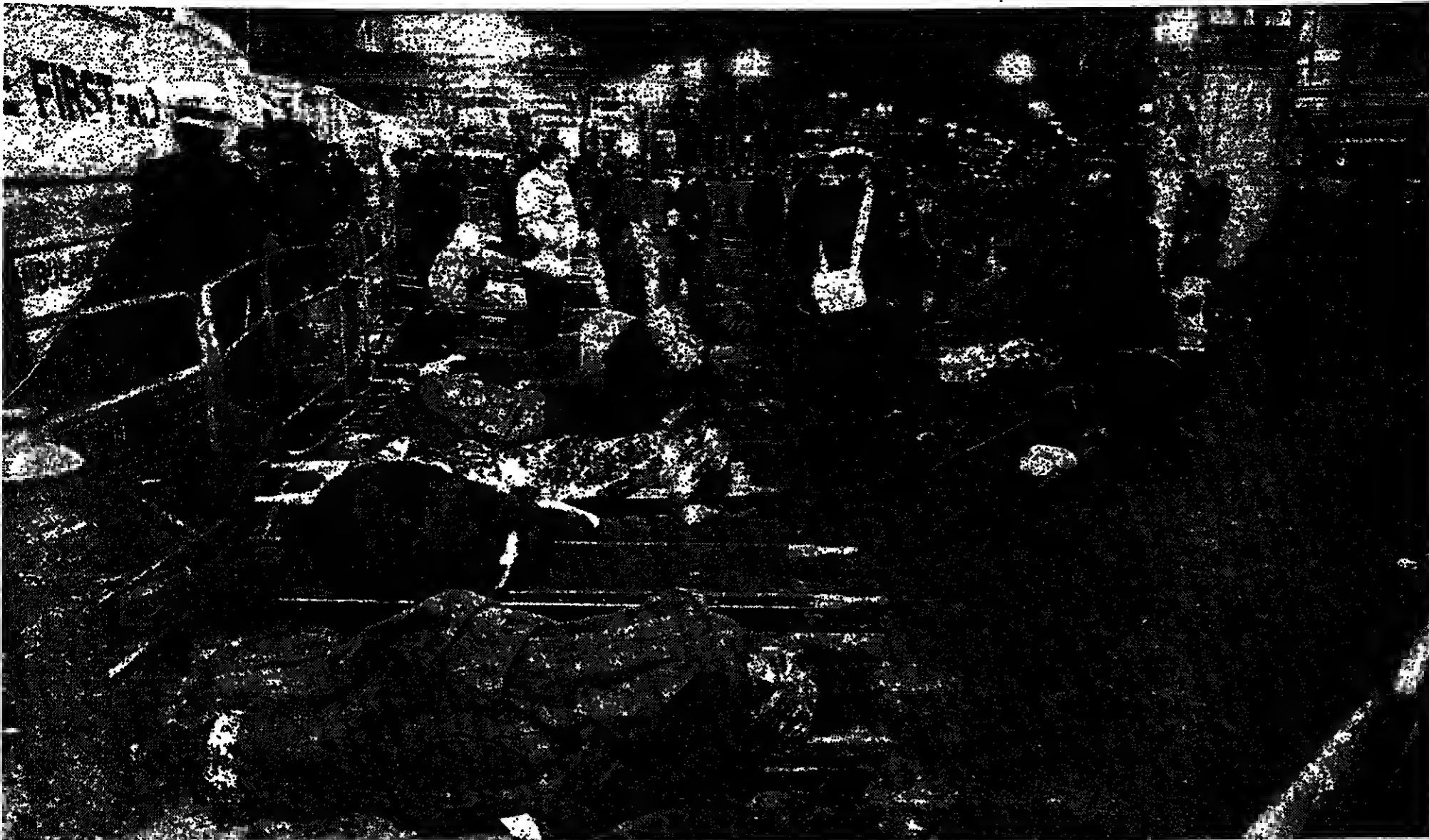
SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN

DEATHS
WATTS, Ronald - On 18th December...

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WATTS, Ronald - On 18th December...



Help for the injured from ambulance men after the New Year's eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square ended in tragedy. Photograph: Peter Marlow.

Ambulance man tells of overturned barrier

Continued from page 1

high, 10ft long crowd control barriers.

Mr Hugh Annesley, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, said there had not been a stampede, but "a determined exodus" towards the exit by South Africa House, where the two women's bodies were found.

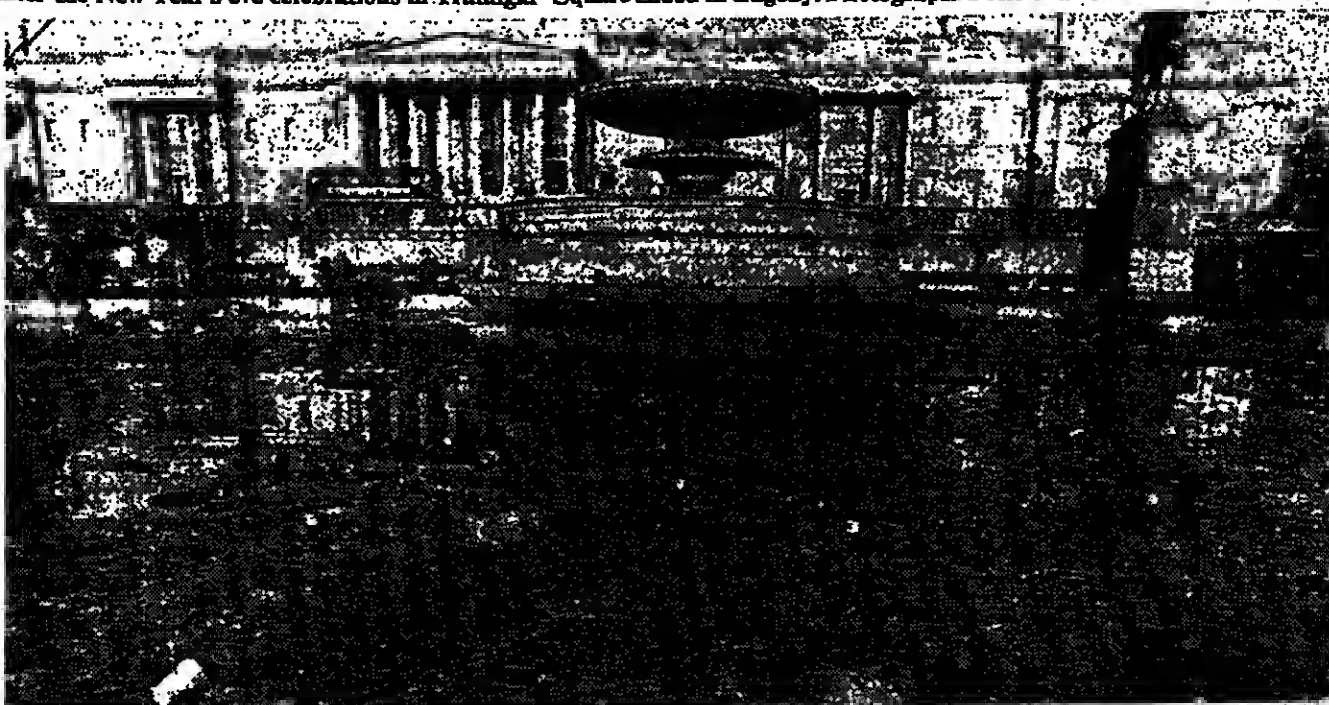
It remained a mystery yesterday why the sudden surge should have led to the two women's deaths, particularly as the crowd, although large, was estimated by police to have contained 50,000 fewer people than the previous year.

A London ambulance officer described how panicking crowds had overturned a short

section of the barrier, trampling the two women. Other eye-witnesses spoke of being carried along in the mêlée, linking hands to avoid falling over.

Mr John Gerrard, deputy commissioner of the London St John Ambulance Brigade, said about 150 people had to be taken to "recovery areas" to sleep off the effects of too much drink. He said there was an unusually high level of drunkenness.

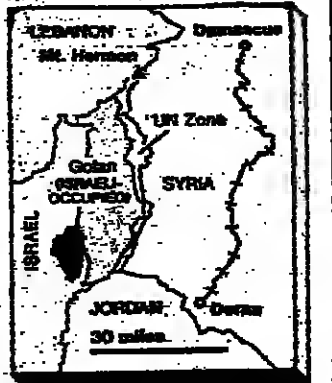
Scotland Yard denied that there had been more drunkenness than in previous years, but Mr Eldon Griffiths, the Conservative MP who represents the Police Federation, said that could be because police tended increasingly to turn a blind eye.



Debris from the night before litters the square on New Year's Day. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

Letter from Syria Lost train on branch line to nowhere

The £10 from Damascus is a twice-weekly parcel, the sort of train that railway companies would prefer to keep out of their timetables. The rolling stock is 80 years old, the most expensive first-class ticket just 50p, the carriages are made of flaking wood, and the train - pulled by a grubby East European diesel locomotive of doubtful design - always stops 700 miles short of its destination.



It is the last, sorrowful survivor of Ottoman motive power and for its entire journey it hatters shamefacedly beneath the snows of annexed Golan. Little wonder the Syrians tell you that it no longer exists.

Merely to climb on board is to be reminded of the fractured nature of the Arab world. In the first-class compartments there are stained lithographs of old Jerusalem and faded photographs of Bethlehem, places to which few of the passengers could ever hope to go. In the corner of our carriage, a young Palestinian, a student at Damascus University, bemoaned the occupation of his land. Opposite sat a large and elderly lady whose respectful title of "Haji" proved that she had once made the pilgrimage to the holy cities which the train no longer aspires to reach; for when Sultan Abdul Hamid II built his railway in 1901, it stretched in narrow-gauged splendour all the way to Medina.

little glass left in the windows and the seatless lavatories were awash with urine. Perhaps they took like this when Turkey's troops travelled south on them to Egypt in 1915 and when young Lawrence, promising an ambiguous independence to his Arab allies, pulled them off the rails.

Outside Damascus there were olive groves and minarets that appeared sometimes behind the trees; but the passengers looked towards the Golan Heights, shimmering silver and white above the heat haze to the west, a perpetual reminder of war and Arab humiliation. There were soldiers on the train who stared more intently than most, and two of President Assad's plain-clothed security men who patrolled the narrow wooden corridors, like agents from another camp.

Transporting the faithful

For this was the Hajj train, steam-powered, proof that Muslims would travel from the corners of the Ottoman Empire to the cities made sacred by the Prophet. If Western civilization could produce the railway train, then this could at least be used in a holy cause, carrying the faithful from the rivers and orchards of Syria and Palestine to the desert of Arabia, pulled by a series of German-built 462 steam locos painted in heaven blue.

You would scarcely recognize it now. The old Belgian-made carriage has survived, woodwork smashed, brass handles unpollished and their ornate wrought-iron roof supports corroded with rust. They backed and trundled in, through the traffic-choked suburbs of Damascus and passed the open drains of the city's bidonville. There was

At one small station, there stood at the head of some rutting goods wagons one of the great German leviathans, a steam locomotive with smoke belching from its funnel, painted in brilliant blue, red and silver livery with a proud gold plate on the side of its cab bearing the words "Berlin 1914".

It might have been a ghost. But Damascus had the real, dusty intransigence of all frontier towns. Passengers were forced to climb on to the tracks to fill in their documents for the Jordanian frontier. There, across the marshalling yard, was the railway shed in which T. E. Lawrence lost - or found - his identity, and behind the station ran a weed-choked track that headed westwards.

"A branch line to Haifa is no longer in use," says the dated guidebook, "because of the tension existing between Israel and the Arab countries since 1946." Indeed.

Robert Fisk

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

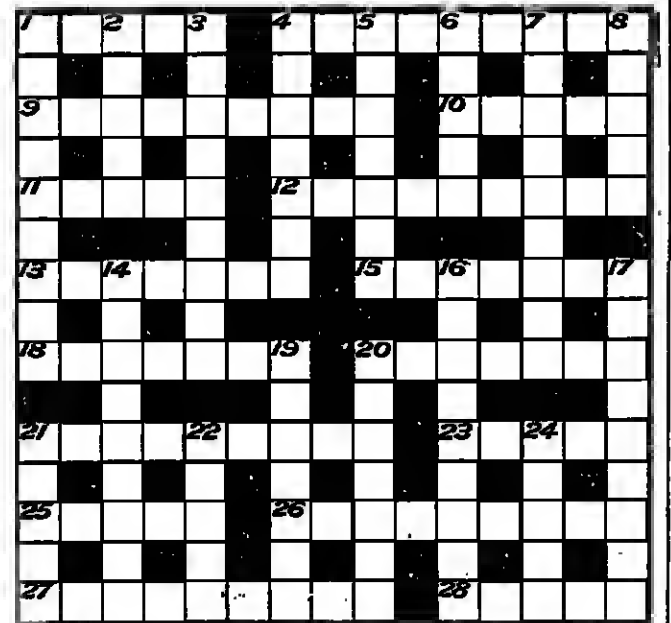
Today's events

Many museums and galleries are open today, but among those remaining closed are National

Galleries of Scotland, the Museum of London and ICA.

New exhibitions
Early Soviet Photography 1917-40, Museum and Art Gallery, Le

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,017

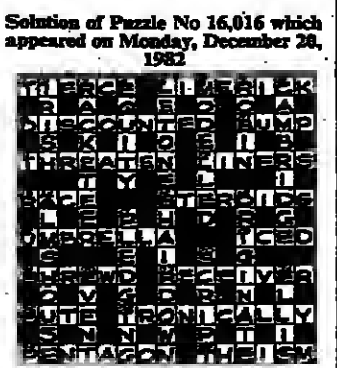
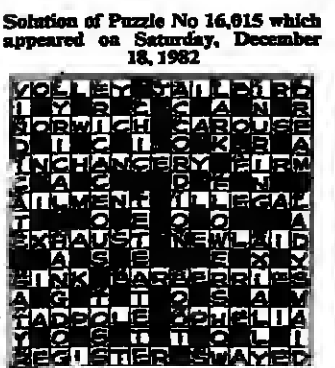


ACROSS

- Cast worth changing (5).
- They remain conservative only in a sartorial context (9).
- Time to back a politician, initially (9).
- Reached finally, but not without taking pains (5).
- Almost everything one gets by oneself (5).
- But not necessarily a close friend (9).
- One who loves being an addict? (7).
- Soldier spies strange nomadic types (7).
- It's breath-taking (7).
- See the authority for this area (7).
- A dodgy business if in an empty church (9).
- Record made by brick-carrier providing cover for priest (5).
- It's bed firm to be out of this (5).
- Not big game (9).
- Blotting possibility of some Transatlantic travel (9).
- Something boring by the doctor, so to speak (5).

DOWN

- In 21 dn is its production going all to pot? (3-6).
- Speech, avoiding extremes, shows a sense of proportion (5).
- City disrupted by secret row (9).
- Beast in a recount, perhaps (7).
- In the race for the presidency? (7).
- Train, singularly, for road service (5).
- Classic beauty prize winner (9).
- Man's episcopal associate (5).
- Is Ivor any different for being a dreamer? (9).
- The lady did too much, said Queen Gertrude (9).
- Flower for a parting guest (9).
- It's drawn in extravagant fashions (4,3).
- Vessel that could have a load of sugar on board (7).
- A return service in India (5).
- Live part of 17 (5).
- 24 Jump on board for a game (5).



Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (from today until Jan 30).

Last chance to see

Edmund Dulac - Illustrator and Designer, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; (ends today).
Room for Craft work of The Guild of Lakeland Craftsmen, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; (ends today).
The life and architecture of Decimus Burton, Museum and Art Gallery, Johns Place, Cambridge Road, Hastings, East Sussex; (ends today).
Music
Organ recital by Gordon Buxbridge, Norwich Cathedral, 11.

Holiday travel

Roads
London and South-east A3: Lane closures at Bunter Hill, near Petersfield, Hants.
Wales and West M4: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (Magor).
Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures between junctions 24 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). M5: Lane closures between junctions 7 (Worcester South) and 8 (M50).
North: M62: Lane closures between junctions 26 (Bradford) and 27 (Morley). M6: Single lane open southbound between junctions 33 (Garstang) and 32 (Preston).
Scotland: M90: Single lane open northbound between junctions 3 (Dundee) and 9 (Cupar).

British Rail
Weekday service with some reductions but Sunday service on Southern Region and reduced weekend service in Scotland, starting at 10am.
London Transport
Sunday services on London buses and Underground.

Anniversaries
Joseph Wedgwood died, 1795. Charles born, 106 BC. Sir Edmund Hillary reached South Pole, 1953.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Year	Index	Average price (£)	% change over preceding year	% change over preceding 3 months
1977	100.0	14,787	-	-
1978	115.1	17,858	12.2	2.4
1979	131.8	22,281	12.0	2.4
1980	149.8	28,500	11.0	2.1
1981	169.7	34,752	10.0	2.1
1982	191.5	42,116	13.5	2.1
1983	217.8	51,178	21.4	2.1

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (percentage change over preceding year)

Region	Index	Average price (£)	% change over preceding year	% change over preceding 3 months
North	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
Yorkshire	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
North-west	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
East Midlands	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
West Midlands	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
East Anglia	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
Wales	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
South-west	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
South-east	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
Gr London	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
W London	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8
Scotland	100.00	15.8	13.4	4.8

The pound

Bank	Bank	Bank
Buy	Sell	Sell
Australia \$	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	28.65	26.65
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.25
Canada \$	2.07	1.99
Denmark Kr	14.08	13.38
Finland Mk	8.95	8.45
France Fr	11.20	10.70
Germany DM	4.00	3.77
Greece Dr	125.00	120.00
Hongkong \$	10.85	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.15
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	403.00	377.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.17
Norway Kr	11.87	11.22
Portugal Esc	164.00	146.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.95
Spain Ptas	211.00	201.00
Sweden Kr	12.33	11.68
Switzerland Fr	2.39	2.17
USA \$	1.66	1.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	123.00	114.00

Nature notes

The mild New Year has set birds singing vigorously. Wood pigeons take up their territories and coo regularly in the morning, though they flock again in thousands to roost at night. Song thrushes, wrens, robins and hedge-sparrows can be heard at any time of the day. There is a murmur of song occasionally from the goldfinch flocks, though many British goldfinches have left for France and Spain; those which remain feed from dead thistle-heads on the ground, or on the standing teazles in a damp corner of an allotment. They are the only finches which begin to sing in the morning with beaks long enough to reach the teazle seeds, which sit at the bottom of spiky tubes. Linnets produce their racy song in small chorus; they feed on the ground on the fallen seeds of persicaria. Otters are still active on streams and rivers; they go upstream at night to fish, or to catch an unwary rabbit or vole, then back to their lair in the river bank at dawn. Badgers should be asleep, deep underground, but a spell of weather like this brings them out to grub for a few acorns or berries.

Weather forecast

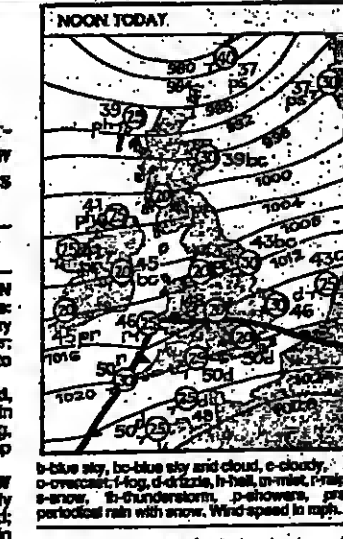
An unsettled westerly airstream, with troughs of low pressure in the flow, covers all areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Scattered drizzle showers, sunny intervals, rain spreading from W later; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 6 to 8C (45 to 46F).
Central and NW England, Wales, South Wales, W Scotland, Northern Ireland: Squally showers, some heavy and prolonged; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).
Wales and West M4: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (Magor).
Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures between junctions 24 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). M5: Lane closures between junctions 7 (Worcester South) and 8 (M50).
North: M62: Lane closures between junctions 26 (Bradford) and 27 (Morley). M6: Single lane open southbound between junctions 33 (Garstang) and 32 (Preston).
Scotland: M90: Single lane open northbound between junctions 3 (Dundee) and 9 (Cupar).

Highest and lowest

DEC 202 HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES, WINDSPEEDS, HUMIDITIES, PRESSURES, SUNSHINE, RAINFALL, AND OTHER WEATHER DATA FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1982. (Figures in italics indicate records broken.)
LONDON: HIGHEST 12.5C (54.5F) on Dec 20; LOWEST -1.5C (29.3F) on Dec 10; WINDSPEED 18.0 m.p.h. on Dec 10; HUMIDITY 95% on Dec 10; PRESSURE 1013.0 mb on Dec 10; SUNSHINE 1.0 hr on Dec 10; RAINFALL 0.0 mm on Dec 10.



Lightning-up time

London 4.34 pm to 7.38 am
Birmingham 4.44 pm to 7.45 am
Manchester 4.52 pm to 7.55 am
Preston 5.02 pm to 8.05 am



High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.20	7.2	4.48	7.5	1.40	8.4	2.01	25
Amersham	4.27	7.3	4.55	7.6	1.29	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	4.34	7.4	5.02	7.7	1.18	8.4	2.01	25
Cardigan	4.41	7.5	5.09	7.8	1.07	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	4.48	7.6	5.16	7.9	0.96	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	4.55	7.7	5.23	8.0	0.85	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.02	7.8	5.30	8.1	0.74	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.09	7.9	5.37	8.2	0.63	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.16	8.0	5.44	8.3	0.52	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.23	8.1	5.51	8.4	0.41	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.30	8.2	5.58	8.5	0.30	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.37	8.3	5.65	8.6	0.19	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.44	8.4	5.72	8.7	0.08	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.51	8.5	5.79	8.8	-0.03	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	5.58	8.6	5.86	8.9	-0.14	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.05	8.7	5.93	9.0	-0.25	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.12	8.8	6.00	9.1	-0.36	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.19	8.9	6.07	9.2	-0.47	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.26	9.0	6.14	9.3	-0.58	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.33	9.1	6.21	9.4	-0.69	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.40	9.2	6.28	9.5	-0.80	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.47	9.3	6.35	9.6	-0.91	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	6.54	9.4	6.42	9.7	-1.02	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.01	9.5	6.49	9.8	-1.13	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.08	9.6	6.56	9.9	-1.24	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.15	9.7	6.63	10.0	-1.35	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.22	9.8	6.70	10.1	-1.46	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.29	9.9	6.77	10.2	-1.57	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.36	10.0	6.84	10.3	-1.68	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.43	10.1	6.91	10.4	-1.79	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.50	10.2	6.98	10.5	-1.90	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	7.57	10.3	7.05	10.6	-2.01	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.04	10.4	7.12	10.7	-2.12	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.11	10.5	7.19	10.8	-2.23	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.18	10.6	7.26	10.9	-2.34	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.25	10.7	7.33	11.0	-2.45	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.32	10.8	7.40	11.1	-2.56	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.39	10.9	7.47	11.2	-2.67	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.46	11.0	7.54	11.3	-2.78	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	8.53	11.1	7.61	11.4	-2.89	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.00	11.2	7.68	11.5	-3.00	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.07	11.3	7.75	11.6	-3.11	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.14	11.4	7.82	11.7	-3.22	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.21	11.5	7.89	11.8	-3.33	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.28	11.6	7.96	11.9	-3.44	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.35	11.7	8.03	12.0	-3.55	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.42	11.8	8.10	12.1	-3.66	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.49	11.9	8.17	12.2	-3.77	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	9.56	12.0	8.24	12.3	-3.88	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.03	12.1	8.31	12.4	-3.99	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.10	12.2	8.38	12.5	-4.10	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.17	12.3	8.45	12.6	-4.21	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.24	12.4	8.52	12.7	-4.32	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.31	12.5	8.59	12.8	-4.43	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.38	12.6	8.66	12.9	-4.54	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.45	12.7	8.73	13.0	-4.65	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.52	12.8	8.80	13.1	-4.76	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	10.59	12.9	8.87	13.2	-4.87	8.4	2.01	25
Cardiff	11.06	13.0	8.94	13.3	-4.98	8.4	2.01	